

DRAFT

REPORT ON THE COMPREHENSIVE ARCHITECTURAL AND HISTORIC SURVEY

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January, 1982

CONTENTS

PART I.....	1
PART II.....	12
DIAGRAM 1.....	16
MAP KEY.....	24
MAP 1.....	25
MAP 2.....	26
MAP 3.....	27
MAP 4.....	28
MAP 5.....	29
MAP 6.....	30
MAP 7.....	30a
MAP 8.....	30b
MAP 9.....	30c
APPENDICIES	
APPENDIX A.....	31
APPENDIX B.....	52
APPENDIX C.....	55
APPENDIX D.....	71

PART I

The Comprehensive Architectural and Historic Survey for Milwaukee was conducted to identify sites, structures and districts eligible to the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). This objective was consistent with the goals of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, which created Grant-In-Aid to States funding and the impetus for an active State survey program. This objective was the principal element in the memorandum of agreement with the Department of City Development (DCD) and the State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO). In addition, two other objectives were stated in the memorandum: 1) to support the NRHP program in Wisconsin and 2) to help the City of Milwaukee meet its responsibilities to the 1966 Act. Specifically, a comprehensive survey would aid the SHPO in its planning goal of a complete state-wide inventory and the City would have at its disposal an adequate data base clearly delineating its significant architectural and historic resources.

This project was funded by a Community Development Block Grant and a Grant-In-Aid to States from the State Historical Society of Wisconsin. Work performed for the survey was carried out by three consultants in qualified fields indicative to this project. Administration of the survey was the responsibility of both the City and the State in interpreting the memorandum of agreement and confirming a scope of services.

The scope of services outlined two specific duties which were to be completed within a limited time period; research and the field survey. A strategy was needed that would produce the best possible results in the time allowed for the project. The strategy development considered the following variables: 1) the consultants' overall unfamiliarity of local and state history; 2) that all of Milwaukee would be surveyed in a single effort; 3) the availability of primary and secondary resources; and 4) previous research and survey experience. These variables were evaluated for determining time allotments, assigning of specific duties, and to provide project direction. From this evaluation a three phase survey strategy was proposed that consisted of: 1) research prior to the field survey; 2) the field survey; and 3) post-survey documentation. By summarizing project activity reports, the general content of each phase is described below:

I. RESEARCH PRIOR TO THE FIELD SURVEY

During the first four months of the project, from October, 1978 to February, 1979 (and intermittently during the field survey), the consultants studied the history, architecture, and physical growth patterns of Milwaukee. Research on the City was divided into "themes," such as the history of ethnic groups and of commerce. The full range of source materials on Milwaukee was examined, including government records, archives, maps, iconography, secondary sources, and scholarly works. Out of this research, the following was produced:

- (1) A comprehensive bibliography of historical sources.
- (2) A research index which organized by address the historical and architectural documentation found in research. This provided a data base for the field survey.

- (3) A Milwaukee architects file which compiled approximately four hundred architects and firms with spot data on education, work, and buildings designed.
- (4) Summaries of research on historical "themes," indicating sources used, methodology, and results in producing sites. (Appendix A)

II. FIELD SURVEY

The field survey was begun in February, 1979 and completed in November, 1979. This included a systematic street-by-street survey, with photography and field notes of selected sites and districts. Approximately 6,700 sites were surveyed. During this time, the consultants also worked on the survey forms for each site, transcribing field notes and historical documentation onto the forms. Mapping of sites was on Departmental land use quarter-section maps.

III. POST-SURVEY

From December 1979 to May 1980, the main task was to complete the documentation and writing of the 6,700 survey forms. In some instances, this required additional research. In order to better ascertain the relative architectural significance of some survey sites, three housing types common to Milwaukee were studied: nineteenth century vernacular dwellings; double-flats; and bungalows.

As work programs were developed for each Phase, it was realized the timing and execution of Phase II would be critical to the success of the survey. The research aspect of the project was seen as an organizational process by where sources and resources were catalogued for later reference. Phase II represented the unknown. The advance planning of the field survey would possibly insure the exhaustive investigation of the City in the limited nine month period. By adhering to a rigid schedule, Phase II was completed well within the allotted time.

Presented with severe time constraints, a systematic approach was needed by which Phase II could be executed in a consistent and orderly manner. It was decided the existing Aldermanic Districts would suffice. It was then realized the Districts would need to be prioritized as to the amount of time needed to survey each District and which Districts would be the most intensively surveyed.

Each District was evaluated as to: 1) the approximate number of sites each would generate, 2) the average age of the building stock and 3) the level of historical significance. Site generation was valued at high, medium and low. The age of the building stock was gauged against a time line of post-World War II suburban, pre-World War II suburban to 1900, and pre-1900. The historical significance of each district was a subjective judgement as based on data collected during Phase I. The cumulative indices produced by these variables provided a ranking that prioritized the Districts against the limited time frame appropriated for the field survey. The evaluation process did not consider potential historic districts, because our unfamiliarity with the City prevented us from making an accurate judgement.

The preliminary ranking of Districts determined when during the course of Phase II the actual field work would occur and as to how they would be divided for an equable division of labor. The Districts estimated at a low number of sites were scheduled to be surveyed in the first months with the high estimated Districts during the middle months, and the medium

Districts completed at the end of the survey period. The division of labor was contingent on general interest, personal bias, and a desire to achieve professional satisfaction from conducting a major survey.

Of the 16 Aldermanic Districts, numbers 2,5,9,11,13 and 15 were estimated to produce the lowest number of sites and were generally post-World War II, suburban in character. These Districts were allocated at two per consultant with no real preference to be completed by the end of March. Because of the extensive amounts of recent development, these Districts were windshield surveyed, which is driving up and down the streets noting anything of particular interest. In these Districts, early farmhouses and settlements were noted along with representative examples of late 1930's - early 1940's suburban development. As presumed, these Districts accounted for a fraction of the total survey, but required an intensive amount of follow-up documentation. This was a result of various structures dating from the Civil War period. Because of limited access to private title records which enabled us to determine original owners of these Civil War buildings and inclement weather, the follow-up research on these Districts was begun immediately. The field survey did not resume until May.

Next on the schedule to be surveyed were the Districts with the highest estimated number of sites. However, it was decided that the suburban areas did not accurately reflect the true dimensions of the survey and Districts of medium intensity were surveyed next for a clear indication of field

time, identifying potential historic districts, and the amount of time needed for follow-up documentation. These variables required a more thorough testing before the most intense and significant Districts were undertaken. Each consultant selected two of these medium intensity Districts with personal preference regarding location, architecture, development and building patterns, and ethnic-cultural associations. Districts 1, 10, and 14 were selected to be surveyed in May with Districts 6, 7, 8, and 16 completed during September through November. (District 16 was divided into thirds.) These seven medium intensity Districts were 1900 to pre-World War II in character and accounted for nearly one-half of the survey total.

The three priority Districts were 3, 4, and 12. Each were estimated at producing the highest number of sites and their historical associations to the City the most significant. These three areas were carefully examined and re-examined as to exactly what would be the best approach for their survey. Since these areas contained the Central Business District (CBD), concentration of high style architecture, the oldest residential and commercial districts in the City, the breweries, and numerous public and major private institutions each District would be divided into thirds. This was done so:

- a) not one consultant would be totally overwhelmed, b) each consultant had specific interests in all three Districts, and
- c) the divisions provided a continuity to areas already or to be surveyed.

An entire month was allotted for each District from June through August. The weather was a significant factor in our timing as these Districts were surveyed on foot.

As anticipated these Districts were high intensity, and accounted for slightly over one-half of the survey total. With this in mind and the time constraints of the overall project, it was decided District #4 would receive the most thorough follow-up documentation. Reasons for this decision were: 1) location of significant building groups, i.e. CBD, commission row, breweries, Civil War period residences, etc.; 2) redevelopment pressures; and 3) institutional expansion.

The primary reason for the unusual high number of sites in District #3 was the concentrations of high-style, architecturally, definitive residences. Because architectural descriptions require less time, it was determined that major historical research was not a priority when working within the limited time frame. In general, sub-areas of #3 are stable and are not immediately endangered.

District #12 received the least amount of follow-up documentation. It was immediately realized that many of the structures in this District were probably some of the oldest in the City and are excellent examples of early building forms in Milwaukee. But the traditional routes of research, (i.e. building permits, tax records, even accurate early addresses) were incomplete or inconclusive to allow the consultants to work within the project schedule. Unfortunately a majority of #12's sites were poorly documented. This same problem exists for the residential areas of #4, west of the river and north of downtown. Whether or not the survey is readily updated these deficiencies should be rectified within the near future.

An element significant to Phase II was the formulation of a criteria of architectural merit for building selection. It reflected the consultants' biases and rationale as to why a particular building was considered for inclusion on the survey. Sites considered for historic significance were determined principally by the pre-survey research that was conducted during Phase I of the project and recorded in the research files. The criteria developed and used for the survey is as follows:

Criteria of Selection on Architectural Merit and
Explanation of Statement of Architectural Significance

For high-style residences designed by prominent architects for wealthy owners, their selection for a survey such as this usually need not be defended. Similarly, major public buildings and prominent commercial structures are included as a matter of course.

Indeed, the most common difficulty for the architectural historian in considering this type of building is how to defend not selecting it when it has undergone major alteration and no longer expresses its original architectural intent.

However, the great majority of structures in any given area are vernacular in nature, with usefulness rather than artistry being the primary consideration in their design. Middle and lower class residences, duplexes and small apartment buildings, small commercial buildings and combination store/flats, and factories and warehouses nearly always are in this category. The inclusion of some of these structures in any architectural-historical survey is justified by paragraph C of the criteria for evaluation of sites for the National Register of Historic Places which states that sites may be considered eligible if they "possess integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association, and embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction." The problem is then to decide which of the many structures best fulfill this criteria.

The approach was to first establish a broad base of what types, periods, and methods of construction were present which served to illustrate the historical development of the City of Milwaukee. This involved interpreting the extant building forms through a thorough knowledge of both Milwaukee's history and general architectural history. Distinctive characteristics of the most important types and periods could then be defined.

Here are several reasons for considering a particular building type important. It could be a particularly predominant form of construction for Milwaukee such as the bungalow, double-flat or cream brick commercial building. Or conversely, it could be a type popular in other cities, but rare in Milwaukee, such as the row house or the cast iron front commercial block. Or thirdly, it could be an example of a type of building associated with a particular business, or industry important in Milwaukee's history, such as the brewery-owned bars, grain elevators, or foundry sheds. Finally, a building type may be considered important for its rarity, either because it is rare nationally or because it represents an early period in Milwaukee's history. Iron truss bridges and Federal or Green Revival Style buildings are examples of this last category.

Within each category the selection process is more arbitrary. The primary consideration is integrity of form and appearance. This means that the buildings' size, scale, and outline should conform to the original architectural intent. In addition, the appearance of the major structural and decorative elements such as windows, doors, cornices, and building materials should not detract from the original design statement. Most buildings which meet these criteria are included, but buildings which have decorative elements which are unusually ornate or which are distinctive of the type of style are considered to be particularly important examples.

The most difficult decisions involve structures with relatively minor losses to integrity such as bricked-in windows, residing, loss of cornice, or altered storefronts, but which have offsetting assets such as unusually important decorative elements or an association with local history. In these cases the individual surveyor must exercise his or her professional judgment in weighing the degree of loss and its reversibility against the importance of the offsetting assets.

The statement of Architectural Significance serves as a brief explanation of the rationale for inclusion. The style, type, or period that a building represents is stated, usually with a modifier indicating the degree of importance or particular features of unusual merit which are characteristic of the type. Also, similar buildings included in the survey are often listed for comparison. This statement is not meant to be a comprehensive evaluation of the building's assets or importance, but is only meant to supplement the visual representation.

The survey resulted in several specific products: 1) a file of the original survey forms and field notes organized by Aldermanic District; 2) the Master Survey File which contains a typed entry on every site arranged by address alphabetically

and numerically by street name; 3) historic district files which are cross-indexed in the Master Survey File; 4) the Menomonee Valley Industrial Survey, also cross-indexed; 5) separate files on parks and bridges; 6) survey negatives; and 7) Department Land Use Quarter Sections used for mapping the survey.

In real numbers the survey was broken down into several categories to illustrate its various dimensions. The figures below are as of December 1981:

Total Sites Surveyed	6,672	
Existing Sites on the NRHP	55	1.8%
Individual Sites Eligible to NRHP	246	3.6%
Individual Sites in Historic Themes Eligible to NRHP	468	7.0%
Sites in Historic Districts Eligible to NRHP	1,373	20.6%
Sites in Local Conservation Districts	880	13.1%
	<u>3,022</u>	<u>46.1%</u>
Supportive and Representative Sites	3,650	53.9%

These categories comprise the inventory which was derived from the survey. As the field work for each Aldermanic District was completed, an initial consideration was given to the sites and historic districts that would be eligible to the National Register. It was not, however, until a majority of the field work has been completed that final determinations were made. Significant to this analysis was the defining of historic districts. It was decided to divide the potential historic districts into two groups: those which were clearly of National Register eligibility; and those of local significance. Individual sites in historic themes were also considered, classifying structures of similar qualities into eight categories indicative of the City's historical growth and cultural development. The rationale and

method for defining the sites, themes, and districts is discussed in Part II.

PART II

The selection process for identifying sites and structures and the defining of historic themes and districts eligible to the National Register of Historic Places was based on the criteria as established by the Register, the professional evaluation of each consultant, and a review by the State Architectural Historian. Each aspect was not an exclusive determinant, but served as a "check and balance" to maintain consistency and control. The Register Criteria (Appendix B) are broad definitions which impart to individuals and governments guidelines for the nomination process. This criteria was the basis from which the consultants made their evaluations and the State conducted its review.

Each consultant brought to the project a varied background of education, survey experience, and National Register evaluation. It was important to develop a consensus of opinion for Register selection which would not weaken or invalidate the survey. This consensus was developed and refined as different areas of the City were surveyed, but relied heavily on the "Criteria of Selection on Architectural Merit...". The architectural merit criteria reflected the purpose of the National Register and was consistent to it, and provided breaking points when questioning buildings of marginal significance. The opinions of eligibility were further influenced by previous survey experience which determined whether the Milwaukee examples were of local, regional, or national significance. By utilizing these three dimensions, an accurate assessment of the survey was possible. Personal bias was to a minimum but unavoidable in the selection process.

The review by the State Architectural Historian was to insure the results were consistent with the National Register and adhered and supported the Register in Wisconsin. This review was invaluable since it further refined what sites, structures, themes, and districts could be declared eligible. With the completion of the selection process, an inventory was created that listed properties potentially eligible. This listing is preliminary and non-binding; meaning additions and deletions could result upon careful re-evaluation.

The inventory, created from the survey, consists of individual sites and structures, historic themes, and historic districts (Appendix C). To differentiate between a survey and an inventory; the survey is the actual gathering of historic and physical data and illustrations through research and field work, and the inventory is a selective list of sites or amenities from the survey professionally evaluated for their retention value or need for protection. Taken into consideration for the inventory were all aspects from the monumental to the vernacular. It was essential to recognize the local patrimony in a comprehensive manner that would not be concluded as exclusive or elitist.

The selection of individual sites and structures was based on singular qualities of architectural, historical, and/or cultural importance. The listings in this category are of a uniqueness which enables their justification without the support of a historical district. This grouping represents a broad scope of significance which contributes to all levels; local, regional, and national.

Historic themes were identified which best illustrate the historical development of Milwaukee. Each theme is an unique facet, grouping similar buildings of exceptional architectural

quality or historical significance. To expedite the nomination process of these groupings, the Register has developed a Multiple Resource Nomination (MRN) defined as:

"...one which includes all or a defined portion of the historic resources identified in a specified geographical area which may be a rural area, a country, a small town, a large town, or city, or a section of a town or city. The size of the area chosen should be determined by historic and/or geographic factors and by the practical factor of its manageability in the nomination process...based upon the results of a comprehensive interdisciplinary survey undertaken to identify all of the resources of historic, architectural, archeological significance within a defined geographical area."

A Multiple Resource Nomination may include a single theme and/or thematic combinations. It may also include individual structures, structures in historic districts, and/or entire historic districts. Combinations of these variables may consist a MRN. Each site listed in the inventory under a historic theme is an individual determination and is considered as such if ever a MRN is created. The historic themes derived from the Milwaukee Survey are:

- T-1 Cream City Brick Residences
- T-2 Pre-1920 frame vernacular cottages
- T-3 Exceptional Duplexes
- T-4 Churches or Church Complexes
- T-5 Multi-Flat/Row Houses
- T-6 Brewery-Owned Saloons
- T-7 Neighborhood/Corner Stores
- T-8 Commercial Buildings in the CBD

These sites were grouped in this manner because they represent a diverse array of architectural styles and building types and uses which accrue to the purpose and definition of a Multiple Resource Nomination.

Historic districts presented the challenges of determining which districts were worthy of Register eligibility, which were of concern for local conservation, and the defining of boundaries. A compilation of these districts is reflected in Diagram 1. This chart shows existing Register and Local Landmark Districts, potential Register, and local conservation districts, and areas exhibiting typical architecture or building types. Each district is an individual case with unique architectural and historic qualities and it would be unfair to standardize the rationale and justification for their selection. However, it can be stated that for Register selection, the district was to possess a concentration of unique architectural or historical significant structures, representative of city development patterns, and associated with significant social, cultural, or ethnic groups.

Local conservation districts were characterized as areas of high architectural integrity, above average housing quality, and overall high neighborhood stability. These areas, because of their relatively young average age (a Register District should average at least 50 years) and lack of historicity, did not reflect the Register criteria. These districts represent a vital element to the City of stable, well maintained neighborhoods. It is probable that as these areas mature, their potential as Register Districts significantly increases.

The areas of typical architecture help to further delineate the building types and periods which occurred in Milwaukee. As in the local conservation districts, these designations answer the question as to where are good examples of this type of architecture.

Diagram I

District	NRHP	Local Land-marks Dist.	Eligible to NRHP	Conservation Dist.	Typical Architecture	
Bay View	x ₁	x				Portion of original village, housing 1870-1915, workers cottages, period housing.
Brady Street						Ethnic commercial, 1875-1920. Italian.
Brewers Hill			x			Early neighborhood of wealthy Germans, 1860-1900.
Dousman-Townsend					x	Suburban, 1920s.
54th & Cherry				x		Bungalow & bungalow style duplexes, 1917-1925.
First Ward Historic	x _E	x				Area of former residences, converted to offices, apartments, high style architecture, 1850-1930s.
Garden Homes		x	x			Municipal sponsored public housing, influenced by English Garden Cities, early 1920s.
Grant Blvd.				x		Suburban, 1915-1930, high levels of architectural quality.
Harder's Oak Park				x		Suburban, 1930-1940, high levels of architectural quality.
Kilbourn Avenue			x			Unique area of early west side neighborhood, 1870-1910. Contains remnants of old Mt. Sinai neighborhood. Some of best examples in the City.
Lisbon Ave. Commercial						Disqualified as a district.
Lower 3rd & 4th St. Commercial			x			Excellent illustration of 19th Century riverfront commercial architecture. Former German business district.
Lower Third Ward			x			Excellent illustration of warehouse-wholesaling commercial uses, 1880-1915.

District	NRHP	Local Land- marks Dist.	Eligible to NRHP	Conservation Dist.	Typical Architecture	
Mitchell St. ✓ Commercial			x			Ethnic commercial, 1875-1900. Polish-Hispanic.
ational Ave. ✓ Commercial			x			Excellent, well preserved commercial buildings, 1870-1900.
ear West Side ✓				x		Pre-WWI, duplex-bungalow development.
ewberry Blvd.			x			Planned, landscaped esplanade, 1890- 1930. Varying degrees of architec- tural quality.
North Booth St.					x	Upper middle class, residential, 1870-1920s.
North Ave. Commercial						Disqualified as a district.
North 1st Street ✓			x			Excellent residential, 1890-1910, wealthy German.
North Point - ✓ North	x ₂	x				Early 20th century neighborhood of high quality period homes, 1900-1930. Frank Lloyd Wright designed house.
orth Point - ✓ South	x	x				Outstanding residential area, 1890- 1920. Contains some of finest exam- ples in the City.
North 3rd St. Commercial			x			Early commercial development, 1870- 1920. Best example of former German trading area.
Pinecrest- Sunnyside				x		Suburban, 1930s. Non-grid street plan. Some of best examples of English cottage style.
t. Francis						Disqualified as a district.

	NRHP	Local Land- marks Dist.	Eligible to NRHP	Conservation Dist.	Typical Architecture	
Seventh Ward			x			Multiple use area. Outstanding residential, religious, semi-public architecture. Extension of 1st Ward Historic, 1850-1915.
17th Street					x	Duplex, 1890-1920.
Sherman Blvd.				x		Residential street of high quality period architecture, 1925-1935.
Sherman Park				x		Large residential area, 126 sq. blocks of high quality architect-builder duplexes, bungalows, 1915-1925.
Silver Spring- Villard					x	Early 1930s duplexes and bungalows.
University East			x			Unusual mixture of medium to large period houses of excellent to outstanding architectural quality, 1890-1915.
Walker's Point	x					Pioneer intact neighborhood of mixed uses, 1860-1900.
Washington Blvd.				x		Upper-middle class period houses, 1915-1930s.
Washington Park West				x		Similar to Sherman Park, but more architect designed homes, 1900-1920.
West Bay View				x		Residential area west of Chicago and North Western Railway, 1880-1920. Counterpart to the historic district.
West End						
Coldspring Park			x			Excellent neighborhood of high quality duplex-single family homes, 1895-1920. Few intrusions.
Highland Blvd.			x			Individual structures of significance.

District	NRHP	Local Land-marks Dist.	Eligible to NRHP	Conservation Dist.	Typical Architecture	
West End Concordia				x		West side neighborhood of unique residences. Many one-of-a-kind, 1870-1910.
West Granville		x	x			Local pioneer settlement, c. 1850.
Wisconsin- ² Woodland				x		Early 20th century suburban, 1910-1920.

¹Currently under review by State Historical Society Review Board.

²Is scheduled to go before State Historical Society Review Board.

^ESite officially determined eligible by the Keeper of the National Register, but not listed on the National Register.

Districts boundaries were defined as "working" and are non-binding. They were based on historical development patterns, architectural breaking points (pivotal buildings), intrusions, natural features, and lines of convenience (i.e. alleys, streets, railroad right-of-ways, etc.). The boundaries of all existing and potential districts were mapped to reveal where district concentrations lie and their context to one another. The composite maps (Appendix D) show from the preliminary findings that districts of National Register eligibility are concentrated in the center City areas and local conservation districts are found in the outer edges of the pre-World War II City.

After the preliminary results were evaluated, the potential Register Districts were re-examined by field observation as to boundaries, pivotal and contributing structures, and intrusions. In almost every case, the district boundaries were redefined based on the concentrations of pivotal and contributing structures. The field re-examination also resulted in a new district and several were disqualified. To illustrate this analysis, the following districts are given as case studies: West End, Wells Street, North First Street, and the Near North Side.

In all of these case examples a three step process was used. First, the potential district was composite mapped showing preliminary boundaries, surveyed sites within the district, and surveyed sites adjacent to the district. Second, study areas were delineated to explore the exact potential for a historic district. And, third, boundaries were redrawn which better defined the district.

West End. From the onset of surveying Aldermanic District #10, the area between North 27th Street and North 35th Street, and Wisconsin Avenue and West Vliet Street was recognized as architecturally distinctive (May 1). First impressions were that a historic district could easily be derived within these general boundaries. Re-examination of the West End showed three sub-areas evolved, each with distinctive development and historical characteristics (Map 2). The area to the north of Highland Boulevard was historically known as Cold Spring Park and developed primarily between 1900 and 1915. Highland Boulevard was known as "Sauerkraut Boulevard" due to the number of wealthy Germans who built large, ornate mansions and is severely intruded by contemporary development. The area south of Highland Boulevard is associated with Concordia College and is a mixture of large, detailed houses and simpler duplexes. It developed primarily between 1880 and 1900.

Since Highland had been so significantly intruded it created a natural division between the north and south areas of this district. A realistic approach was to split the preliminary district into Cold Spring Park at the north and Concordia at the south with the significant structures on Highland listed as individual nominations (Map 3).

Wells Street. When the Wells Street area was first surveyed it was held in dubious opinion as to whether a legitimate district existed. The district originally centered on Kilbourn Avenue from North 11th Street to North 19th Street (Map 4). It was decided to extend the study area west to North 27th Street (Map 5). Field examination showed that a number of one-of-a-kind residences and building forms existed in this area; many dating from 1865 to 1880. Noting the pivotal structures were centered along Kilbourn

Avenue it was decided to rename the district Kilbourn Avenue allowing the boundaries to be drawn for maximum inclusion of structures (Map 6). Admittedly this district appears in a jerry-mandered form and is only a fragment of the original neighborhood, but represents a wide range of rare and exceptional buildings unique to Milwaukee.

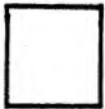
North First Street, North Third Street Commercial, Near North Side. This area presented a special challenge because time constraints in the survey prevented a thorough documentation. Originally two districts were proposed, North First Street (residential) and North Third Street (commercial) (Map 7). When investigating the North First Street District it became apparent the residential area east of North Third Street and south of North Avenue possessed an unusual number of significant structures which appeared to pre-date 1880. Study areas were drawn and an intensive building by building examination was undertaken to determine where historic districts might exist (Map 8).

The North First Street area was expanded to include two blocks of North Second Street between Meinecke Avenue and Clarke Street. It was presumed this district might extend east to North Richards Street, but architectural forms and development patterns were not consistent beyond North First Street (Map 9). The Brewers Hill District was created with no previous mention of a district in this area. The field re-examination showed a significant number of pivotal structures in combination with the contributing elements which are presumed to be as old or older as the structures found in Historic Walker's Point. Boundaries were drawn based on historic subdivision

development and architectural periods (Map 9). The boundaries of the North Third Street Commercial District remained as originally surveyed, noting architectural integrity significantly diminishes beyond the proposed boundaries.

MAP KEY for MAPS NOs.1 through 9

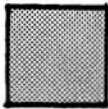
• Sites Surveyed



Survey Boundaries
Proposed District Boundaries



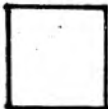
Study Boundaries



Pivotal Structures within Study Boundaries



Intrusions within Study Boundaries

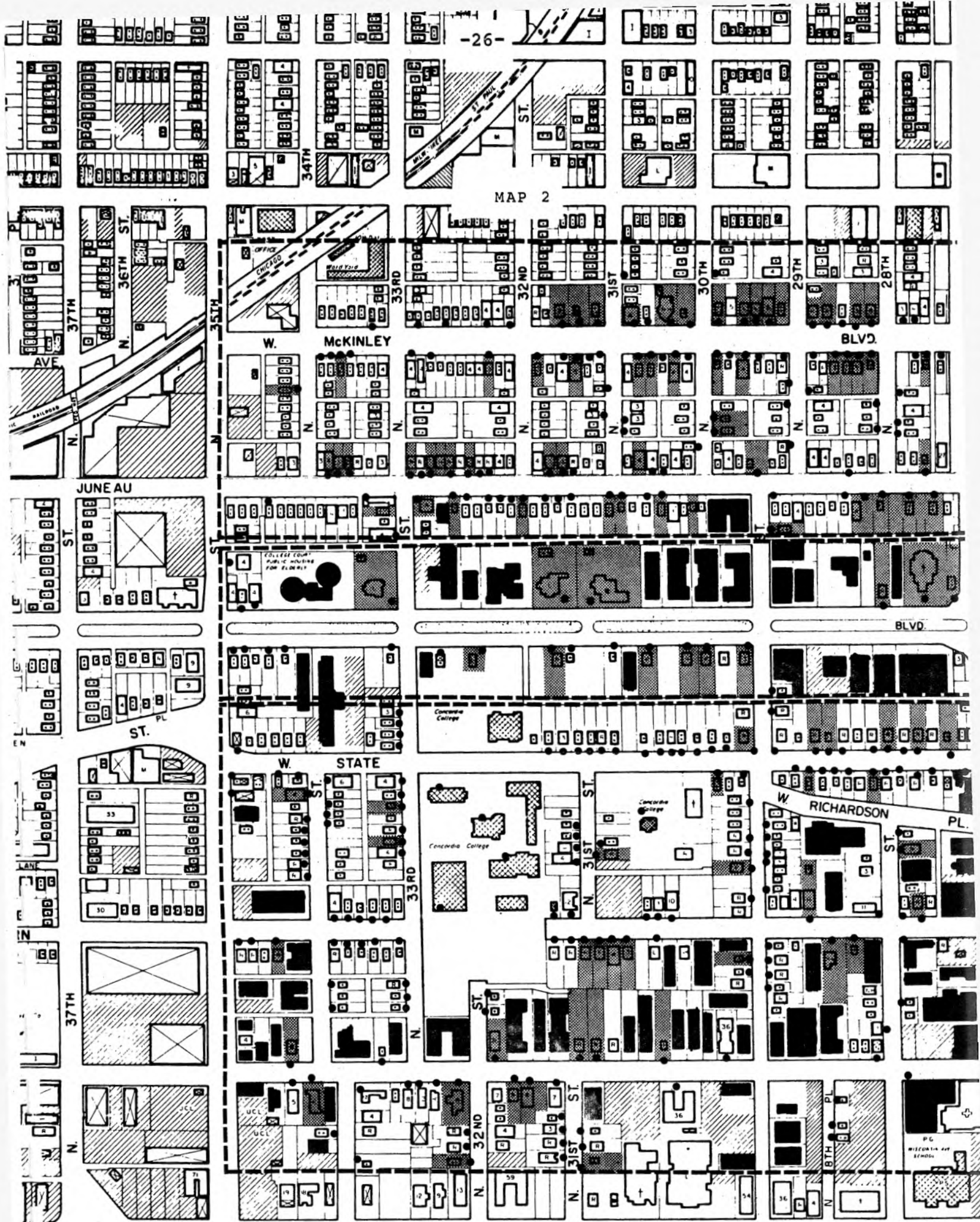


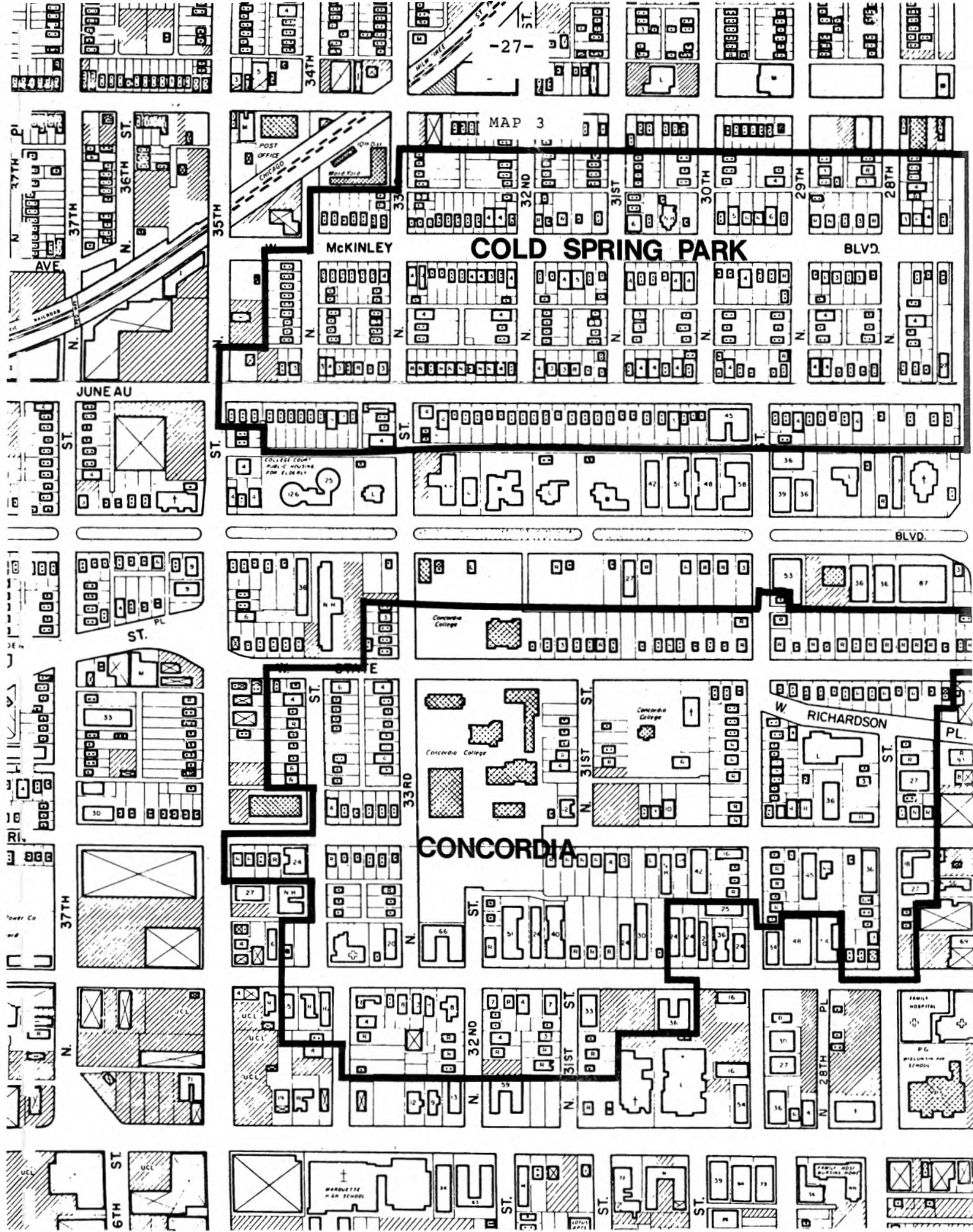
Contributing Structures within Study Boundaries

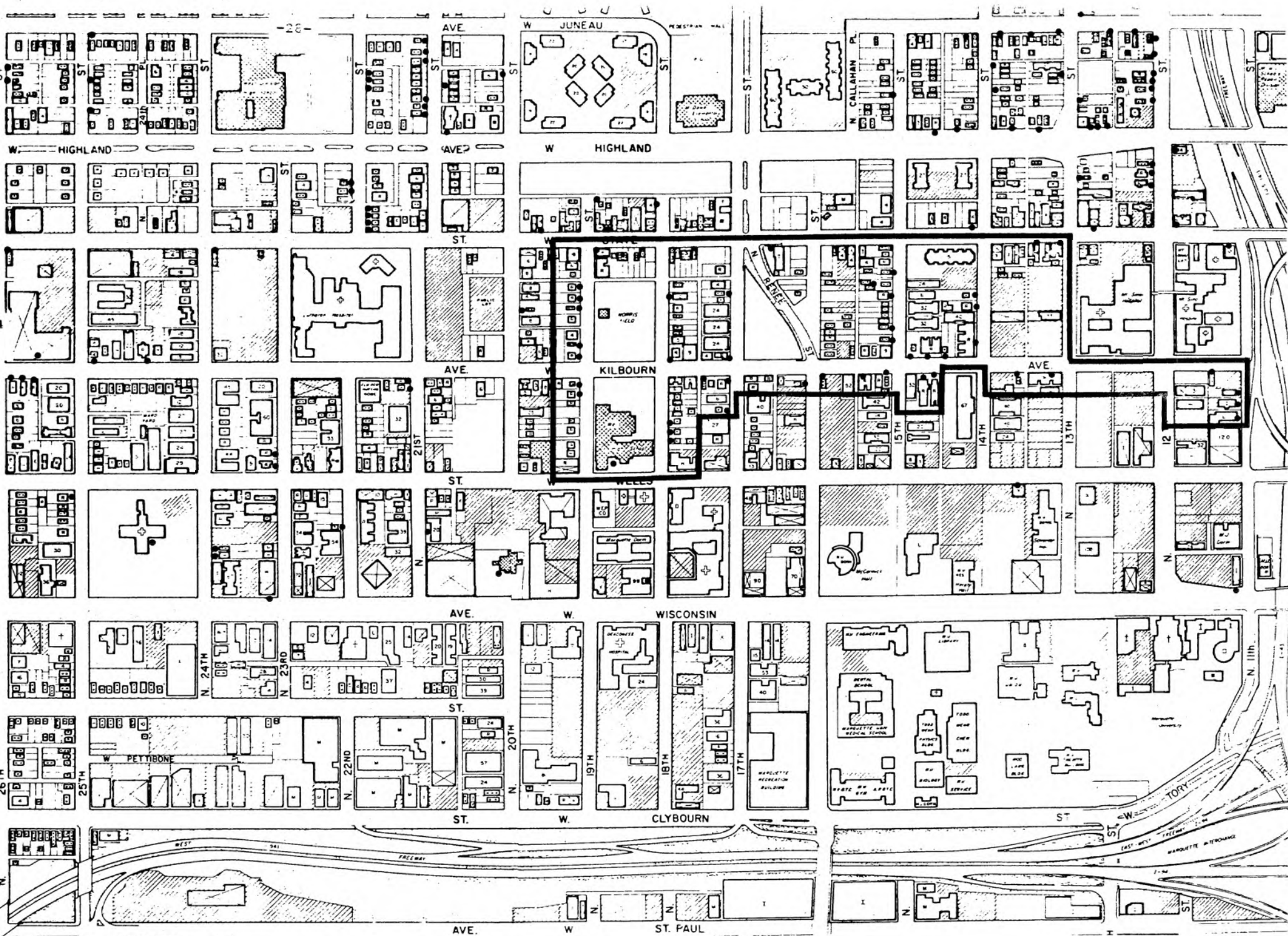
MAP 1

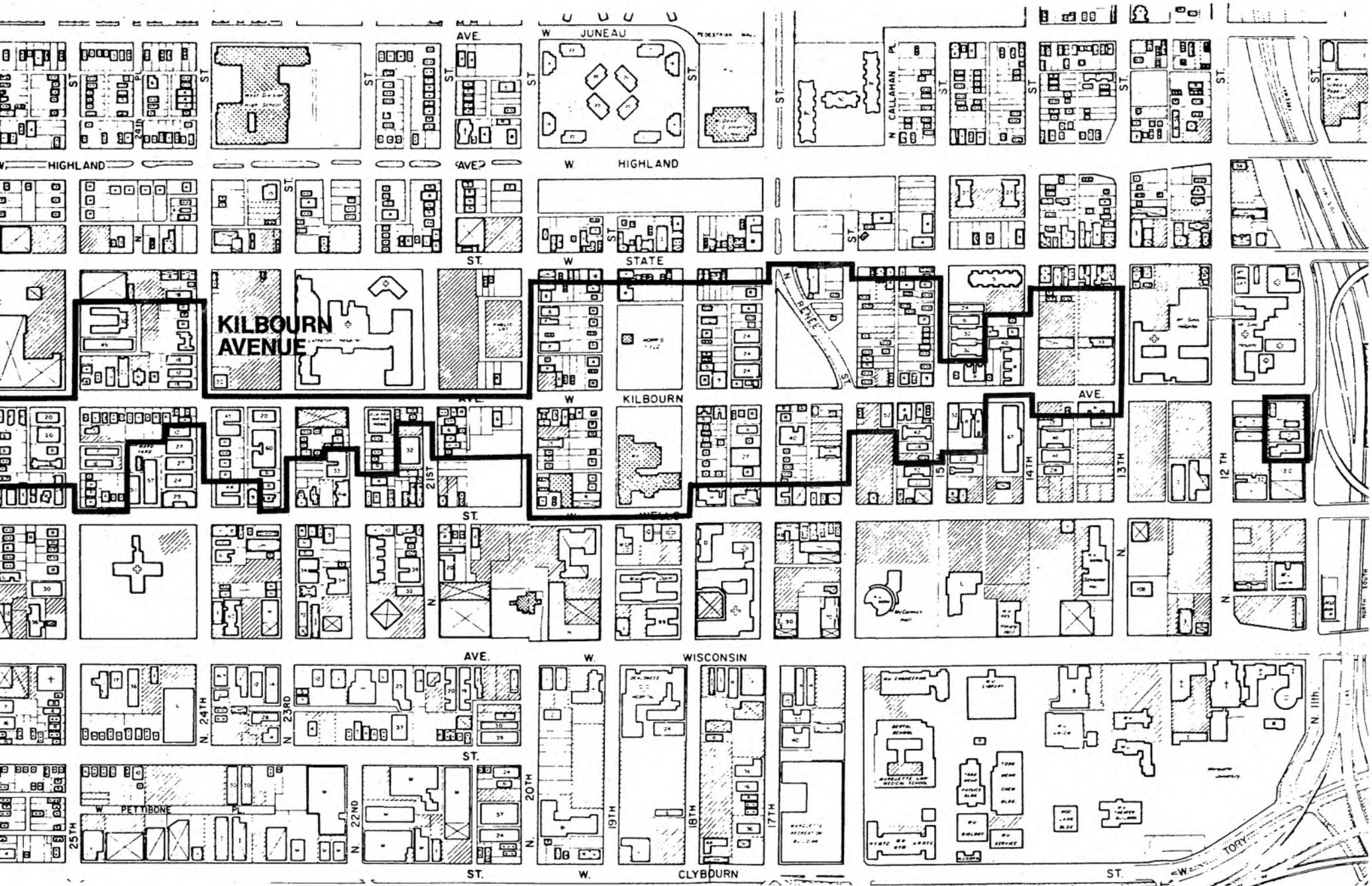


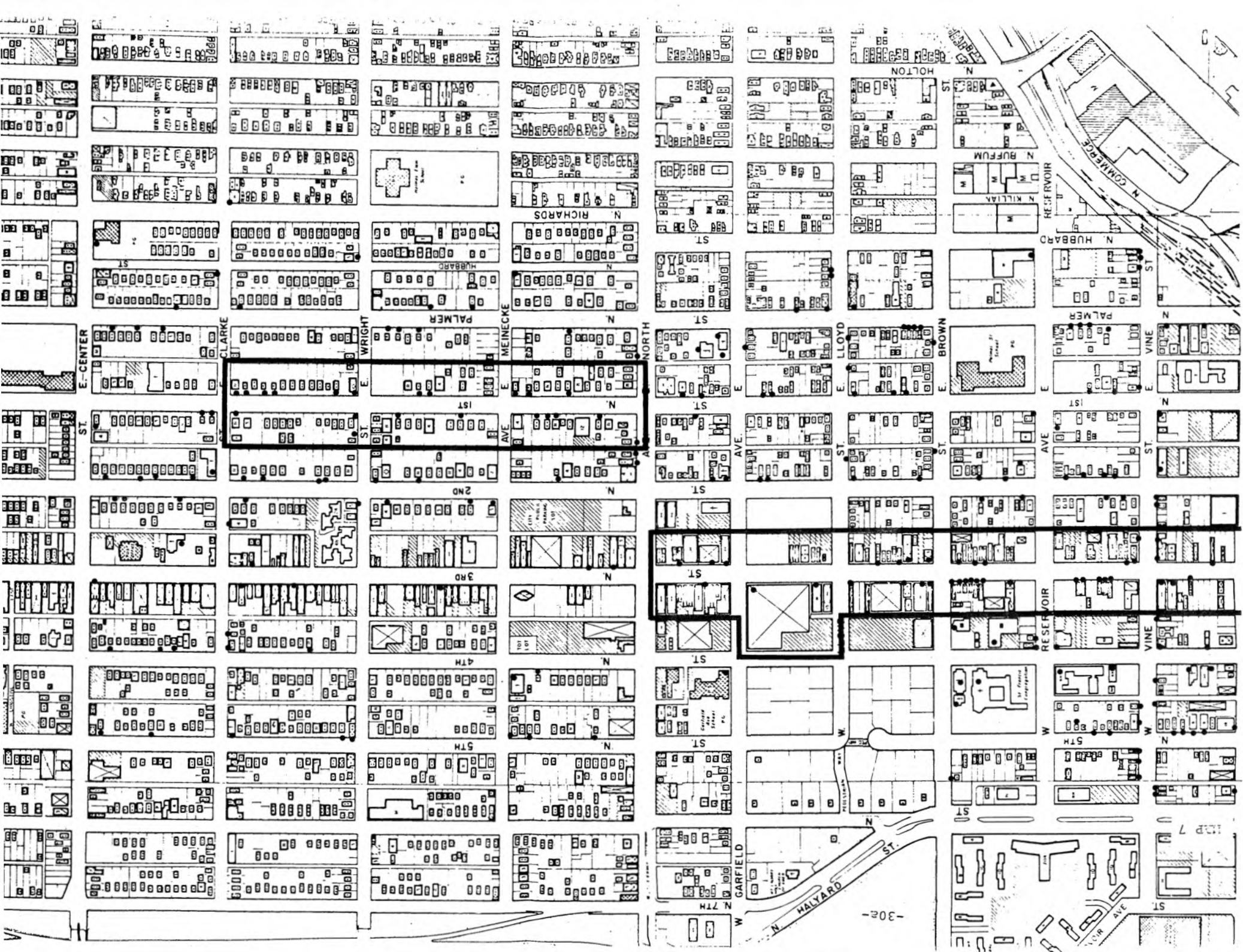
MAP 2

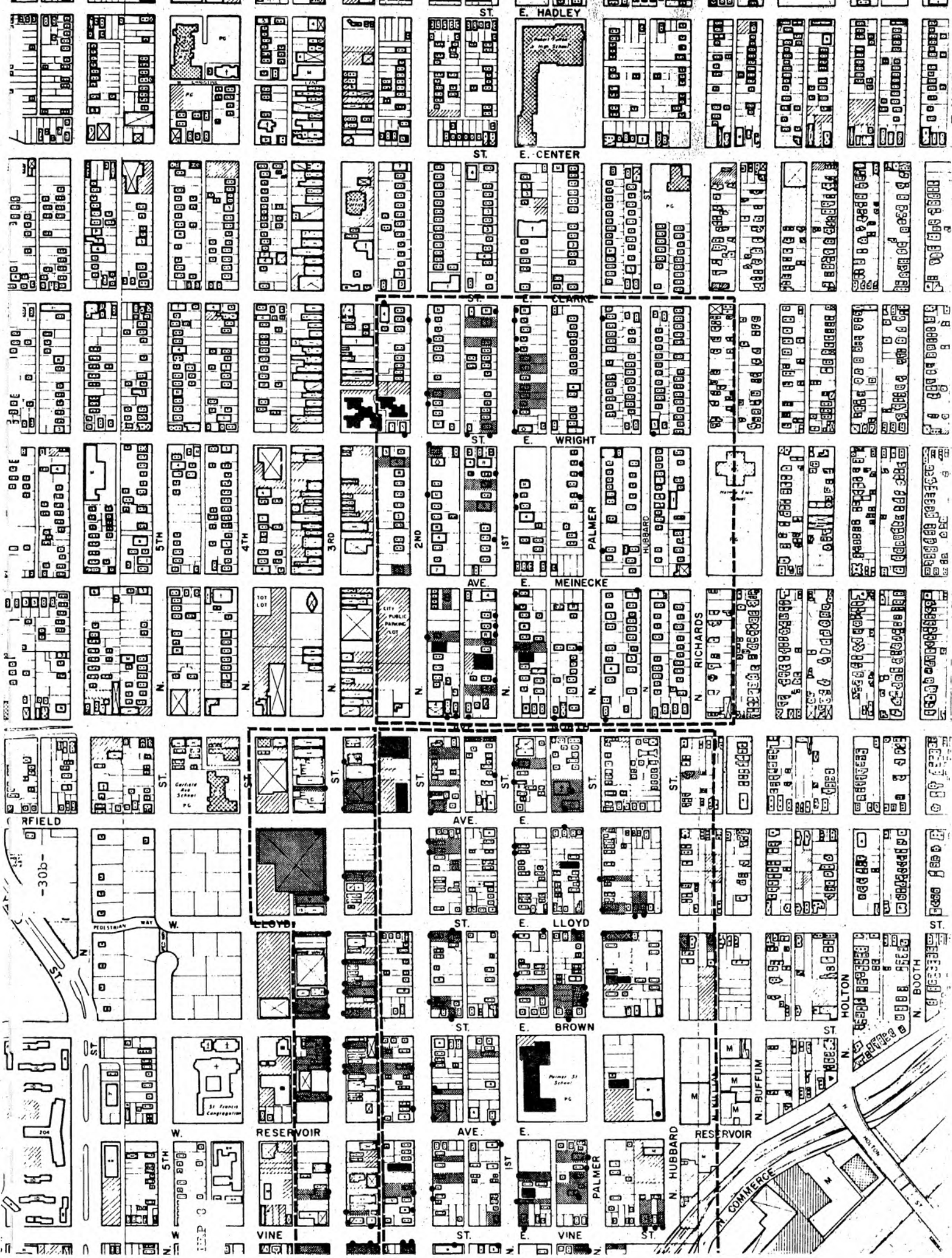


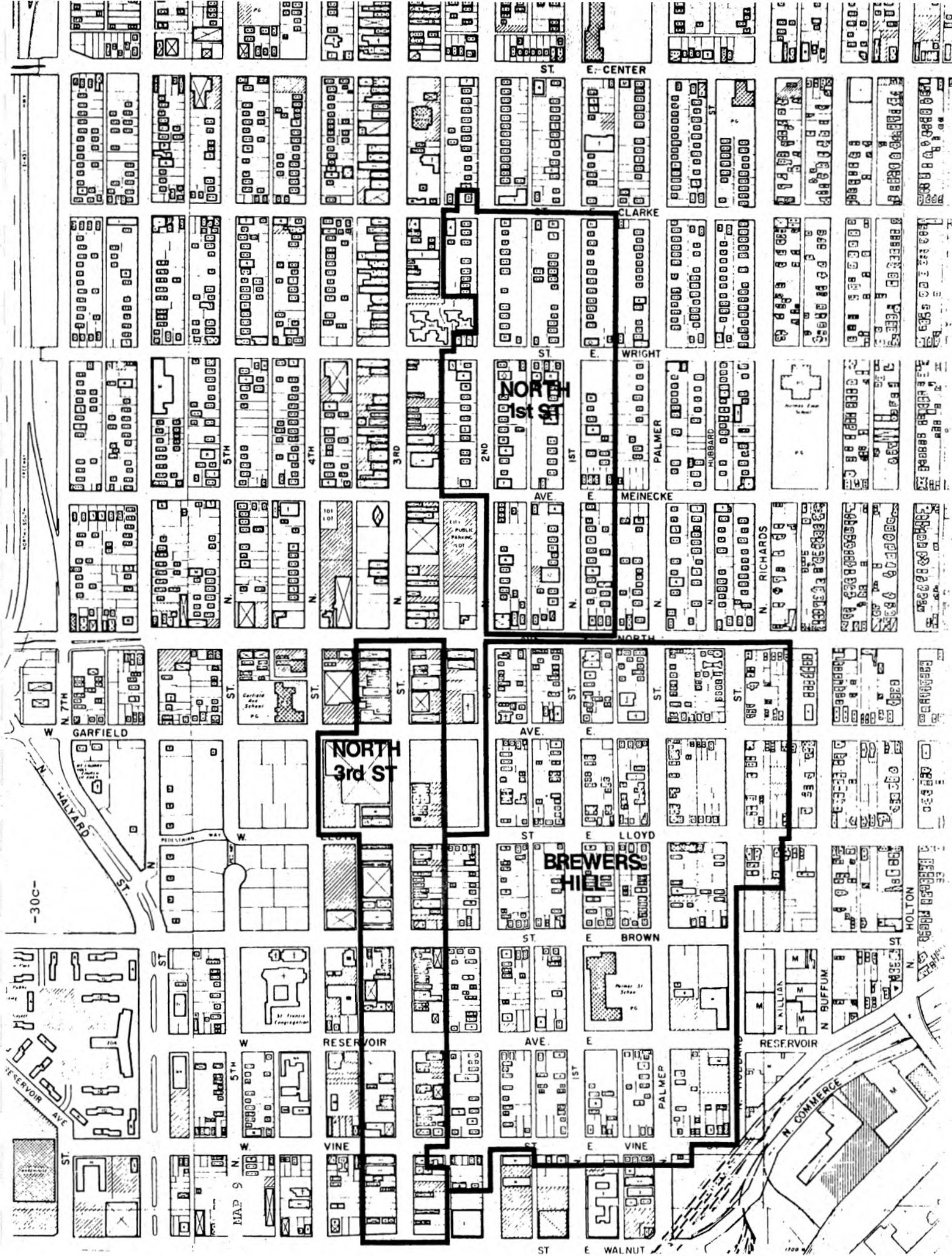












-300-

MAP 9

1700

APPENDIX A
HISTORIC THEMES

LABOR MOVEMENT

Research on labor organizations and events in Milwaukee was instrumental in understanding the history of the working class in this industrial city. Limited data was found on the following:

- (1) labor halls, union halls, meeting places
- (2) organization dates and historical information on trade unions and labor parties
- (3) labor leaders
- (4) labor press

This theme proved to be the most frustrating because of the difficulty in linking the City's labor history with specific survey sites. Labor organizations often met in the homes of members, in the halls of other groups, or in public places such as saloons. It was not uncommon to find labor unions listed in the City directories but without addresses. The transience of labor leaders and the labor press was also a problem. However, all the sources were not exploited because of time limitations on primary research. The primary materials in this area are rich: the labor press, newspapers, and records of labor organizations could be investigated. Further study is needed to document adequately the historic sites of Milwaukee's labor movement.

Gavett, Thomas W. Development of the Labor Movement in Milwaukee (Madison, 1965). Chief secondary source on labor unions and labor activity, with a good bibliography for future primary research; but very little site-specific information.

Milwaukee City Directories. Useful for tracing addresses of organizations and individuals associated with labor activity.

Sentinel Index. Data on the labor movement can be found in great abundance (though without great objectivity) under the headings of individual unions, strikes, companies, and labor leaders.

Still, Bayrd. Milwaukee: The History of a City (Madison, 1948). Chapters on labor and the political economy are informative but reveal little about specific sites.

EDUCATION IN MILWAUKEE

Sources researched for education in Milwaukee:

Our Roots Grow Deep-1836-1967, (second edition), Milwaukee Public Schools.

Manual and Roster of Milwaukee Public Schools, (Directories), 1899- .

Donnelly, Patrick. History of Milwaukee Public Schools, 1892.

Education research did not reveal that many pertinent facts as to significant historical or architectural information. Our Roots Grow Deep was useful in that it provided name changes for all public schools. We found specific architectural and building information by contacting Mr. Ed MacMillan of Facilities Planning, (414)/475-8243. Milwaukee has had a strong tradition of innovative public education which occurred primarily in the early decades of its history. Unfortunately many of these former school-houses and institutions have been demolished. Those few which have remained extant have been expertly documented and named either as local landmarks and/or to the National Register.

Parochial schools were also a determining factor in educating the children of Milwaukee. Because their histories were directly associated to the respective parish or church, they were adequately researched and documented when looking at religious institutions.

RELIGION

Study of this theme concentrated on places of worship and religious schools. Research was simplified by the tendency of congregations to maintain detailed records of their property, and by the fact that religious structures--as major social institutions--are comparatively well-documented in local histories and newspapers. Because of the number of nineteenth century churches in Milwaukee, and the increasing requests by churches for National Register status, the surveyors have suggested a thematic nomination of early Milwaukee churches. (Initial selection has been noted on individual survey forms.) Future research on religion in Milwaukee should be directed toward establishing such a nomination, based on a combination of age, architectural quality, and ethnic associations.

Anniversary Booklets and Church Histories. Milwaukee County Historical Center. A file box, arranged alphabetically; useful for documenting congregational histories, although the collection is by no means complete.

Borun, Thaddeus. We, the Milwaukee Poles (Milwaukee, 1946). Identifies Polish Catholic parishes and gives brief historical backgrounds on them; little information on architects or church designs.

Conard, Howard L., ed. History of Milwaukee (Chicago, 1895). Short histories of major congregations.

Interviews with clergy and congregation members. Often the best source where there were no apparent published materials.

Milwaukee City Directories. Helpful in tracing names and addresses of small congregations with little documentation.

"Milwaukee Places of Worship Survey" (UWM Department of Architecture, 1975). Copy at Milwaukee County Historical Center. Very good source on religious structures in the City, although there are several important omissions.

Sentinel Index. Excellent; Milwaukee Sentinel articles often report the planning, architects, and ongoing construction of churches and their affiliated schools.

Swichkow, Louis. The History of the Jews in Milwaukee (Philadelphia, 1963). Invaluable for histories of synagogues and Jewish congregations.

Young, Mary Ellen and Wayne Attie. Places of Worship-Milwaukee (Milwaukee, 1977). Publication derived from the "Milwaukee Places of Worship Survey."

Western Historical Publishing Company. History of Milwaukee
(Chicago, 1881). Short histories of major congregations.

THEATERS (STAGE AND SCREEN)

Documentation of thirty-three theaters resulted from research of this theme. Unfortunately, many of the early stage theaters and several of the early movie houses are now gone. Although not researched here, the Milwaukee Sentinel and the Milwaukee Journal would produce a wealth of information on local theaters.

Conard, Howard, ed. History of Milwaukee (Chicago, 1895). Sections on the theater and other cultural institutions; general background.

Headley, Robert. "The Theatres of Milwaukee," Journal of the Theatre Historical Society (1971), v.3, no.1, p. 3-12. Useful compilation of movie theaters, with information on dates of operation, owners, and some designers; some dates proved incorrect.

Milwaukee City Directories. As always, a good source for tracing names, locations, and dates of operations.

Rascher and Sanborn Insurance Maps. Theater structures are delineated.

Sentinel Index. Information on early stage productions, musicals, actors, and theaters.

Still, Bayrd. Milwaukee: The History of A City (Madison, 1948). Sections on cultural institutions; little site-specific information.

Western Historical Publishing Company. History of Milwaukee (Chicago, 1881). Sections on the theater and other cultural institutions; little site-specific information.

ARCHITECTS AND BUILDERS

The topic of Architects and Builders was originally not considered a principal research theme for the survey. Because the research produced an abundance of material that was used throughout the survey, it was felt that the findings should be reported here.

A roster of practicing architects was compiled from existing lists at the State Historical Society, the Local History Room, Milwaukee Public Library; and from published sources on local architecture. This listing includes local, regional, and national architects who have at least one structure accredited to them extant in the City. At this writing, there are 349 individual architects, 79 firms and partnerships, and 47 significant builders from the mid-19th century listed in the file.

Information collected for this research was mainly biographical with some listing of significant structures attributed to the architect. The Avery Architectural Index was consulted in addition to the below sources with every pertinent reference to the Milwaukee Survey noted in the Research Index.

Primary Sources

Wisconsin-American Institute of Architects, personal files
(deceased)

Wisconsin Architectural Archive (WAA)-Milwaukee, only the Eschweiler collection has been cataloged

Wisconsin Necrology

Secondary Sources

Andreas, A.T. History of Milwaukee, Wisconsin, Milwaukee, 1881.

Bruce, W.G. History of Milwaukee City and County, vols. II, III, IV, Chicago, 1922.

Flower, Frank A. History of Milwaukee, part 2, 1881.

Gregory, J.G. History of Milwaukee, Wisconsin, vol. IV, Chicago, 1931.

Kervick, Francis W. Architects in America of Catholic Tradition, 1962.

Milwaukee Cream City of the Lakes, Milwaukee, 1892.

Perrin, Richard W.E. Milwaukee Landmarks, Milwaukee, 1979-edition.

Watrous, J.A. Memoirs of Milwaukee County, vol. II, Madison, 1909.

Withey, Henry F. and Elsie Rathburn. Biographical Dictionary of American Architects (Deceased), Los Angeles, 1956.

LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE

This research area includes parks, park structures and statuary, town squares and triangles, parkways and boulevards, and cemeteries. Research produced a high number of documented sites for the survey. There are ample source materials on this theme; consequently, there were no problem areas.

Chapman, Silas. The Forest Home Cemetery (Milw., 1872). Pamphlet on the origins and early development of Forest Home.

Christian, Marvin. "The Milwaukee Park Movement" (UWM Thesis, History, 1967). Overview of the origins of the park system.

Conard, Howard L., ed. History of Milwaukee (Chicago, 1895), v.1, p. 300-301, 302, 306. Information on early parks, public and private, in the City.

Crawford, Donald. "A Study in the Procurement of Memorial Statuary for Milw. Parks and Boulevards" (UWM Thesis, Art, 1961). Documentation of public art works.

Diocese of Milwaukee. Information on selected Roman Catholic cemeteries.

Legislative Reference Bureau, Milwaukee City Hall. Clipping File on "Parks." Mostly newspaper clippings on acquisition and development of parks; interesting to note the controversies over the land acquisition for parks, which are glossed over in the local histories.

Maps and Atlases (see Bibliography). Helpful in determining dates and names where other sources were insufficient.

Milwaukee County Park Commission. Files on individual parks. Information on early parks was incomplete and sometimes incorrect.

Milwaukee Board of Park Commissioners. Annual Reports. Legislative Reference Bureau, Milwaukee City Hall. Good source for documenting development and designs of early parks, although no actual plans are included.

Milwaukee Park Commissioners. Views in Milwaukee Parks (1899). Photographs of major City parks.

Milwaukee Public Library. Statues, Monuments, and Plaques in Milwaukee County Parks (1975). Small booklet which provides dates and artists.

Proceedings of the City Park Commission (1891-1904). Milwaukee County Historical Center. Like the Annual Reports cited above, this is a good primary source on the early acquisitions of the City's park system.

Sentinel Index. Excellent source for all facets of this theme.

Swichkow, Louis. The History of the Jews in Milwaukee (Phila., 1963). Data on Jewish cemeteries.

Temple Emanu-El B'ne Jeshurun, Milwaukee. Information on Jewish cemeteries.

ITALIANS IN MILWAUKEE

The Italians were the last European immigrant group to impact significantly on the cultural history of Milwaukee. They came in small numbers in the decades following the Civil War and were by occupation primarily musicians, artisans, and wholesale merchants. Respected by the established community, they easily assimilated into mainstream Milwaukee.

The principal period of immigration was between the years 1900 and 1924. By 1928 there were about 20,000 native Italians in the City. Occupying the burned out remnants of the Irish Third Ward, the Italians flourished there establishing churches, missions, and their secret benevolent societies. By World War II the community had dispersed itself throughout the City with significant settlements located around Brady Street on the lower east side, Humboldt Avenue on the north side, and in the suburbs of West Allis and Wauwatosa. With the development of the expressway, every physical reminder of the original community was destroyed. Only a memorial to St. Rita's Catholic Church remains in a maze of exit ramps.

Sources used in the Italian research:

LaPiana, G. The Italians in Milwaukee, Wisconsin, 1915 (1970 reprint).

Meloni, Alberto C. Milwaukee's Little Italy: 1900-1910. A Study in the Origins and Struggles of an Italian Immigrant Colony, MA Thesis Marquette University, 1969. (Excerpt published in Historical Messenger of the Milwaukee County Historical Society, v. 25, March, 1969.

Tagliavia, Salvatore. "The Italians of Milwaukee, c. 1885-1930," unpublished, Area Research Center, UWM.

The Meloni thesis proved to be the definitive source for researching the Italians in Milwaukee. He provided a comprehensive examination of early settlement and immigration patterns, extensive background material on notable persons, histories of social and religious societies, and an extensive bibliography of primary and secondary sources.

IRISH IN MILWAUKEE

Research of the Irish community in Milwaukee has shown them to be instrumental in the development of the City's religious, political, and social characteristics. They were probably the first significant immigrant group to settle here with over 4,500 native Irish reported in 1850. (Milwaukee was incorporated in 1846.) Historically, the principal settlement was in the old Third Ward, an area south of the CBD and east of the Milwaukee River. Devastated by fire in 1892, sixteen blocks were completely destroyed. This forced the entire settlement to relocate primarily in an area adjacent to the original community, but west of the river. The structural remnants that remained were occupied by Italian immigrants and in the 1960's were usurped entirely by the expressway development.

There is no single definitive work concerning the history of the Irish in Milwaukee. Robert Carroon, curator of Milwaukee County Historical Society Collections, published a guide for the 10th Annual Conference on the American Committee for Irish Studies; entitled, "A Guide to Irish Milwaukee," dated May, 1972. In this paper, Carroon discusses significant settlements, personages, and cites specifically which are significant to local Irish history. This is probably the most complete and authoritative work to date on the question. He provided useful addresses, dates, and locations which greatly assisted in the survey process.

The other main source was "Early Irish Settlers in Milwaukee" written by Humphrey J. Desmond for Wisconsin Magazine of History, June, 1930. Important to this source were the many significant individuals cited and their accomplishments. Many of these people resided in the old Third Ward which no longer exists.

POLES

Study of the Polish people in Milwaukee was part of the ETHNIC GROUPS theme, which investigated major ethnic populations in the City. This theme correlates with that of the SOUTH Side (see summary) because of the predominance of Poles in that section of Milwaukee.

Research produced a significant amount of information, although sources rarely named locations, making it necessary to trace organizations, businesses, and individuals through City directories and maps. In addition, early Polish organizations and businesses tended to move frequently, and thus they were seldom connected strongly with a particular structure. For example, one skarb (a Polish building and loan association, important for facilitating home ownership among Poles) moved five times in its fourteen years of existence. Also, because of strong ties between Poles and the Catholic church, several Polish groups met in parish halls rather than in buildings of their own.

Data on the Poles was found on:

- (1) organizations and clubs
- (2) leaders, artists, businessmen
- (3) halls and meeting places
- (4) significant businesses
- (5) Polish language press
- (6) Polish Catholic parishes

Borun, Thaddeus. We, the Milwaukee Poles (Milwaukee, 1946). Information on all aspects of the Polish community, but emphasizing churches and civic leaders.

Goral, Boleslaus. "The Poles in Milwaukee," in Watrous, Memoirs of Milwaukee County (Madison, 1909), v.1, p. 612-31. Overview of Polish immigration and settlement in the City, directed toward the accomplishments of Poles.

Milwaukee City Directories. Useful for tracing names and addresses, and pinpointing dates.

Pienkos, Donald. "Politics, Religion, and Change in Polish Milwaukee 1900-1930," Wisconsin Magazine of History (Spring, 1978), p. 179-209. Helpful background information on the political history of the Poles.

Reisser, Craig. "Immigrants and House Form in Northeast Milwaukee" (M.A. Thesis, Geography, UWM, 1977). Analysis of residential land use that also can be applied to sections of the south side; a starting point for understanding vernacular house patterns in Milwaukee.

Sutherland, Laura. "The Immigrant Family: Milwaukee's Poles 1880-1915" (M.A. Thesis, UWM, 1974). A sociological study of little use to my understanding of Milwaukee Poles.

GERMANS IN MILWAUKEE

No other group native or foreign had the total impact of the Germans in determining the antithesis of Milwaukee. Their very numbers made this possible in that they accounted for 60% to 70% of the total population from 1860 to 1890. It was the Germans who established the cultural, socio-economic norms that are still adhered to today. They were the mainstream of Milwaukee that the other ethnic-foreign groups assimilated.

Research produced significant data that was used in documenting almost every aspect of the survey. Several of the listed sources provide excellent demographic data that can trace specific patterns of social and economic growth. Because the German culture premeated through almost every facet of Milwaukee society, many specifics were left for that particular theme study (i.e. religion, architecture, commerce). In the various archival collections as listed in the Guide to Historical Resources in Milwaukee Area Archives, Milwaukee County Historical Society, 1976 are numerous private papers of prominent German individuals, businesses, and societies. Unfortunately, many of them are in German.

The chief sources for this theme were:

Conzen, Kathleen N. Immigrant Milwaukee, 1836-1860: Accommodation and Community in a Frontier City, Cambridge, 1976.

Goes, Edmund. "Milwaukee: The German City of America," The Chautauquan, v. 27, September, 1898.

Korman Adolf G. "A Social History of Industrial Growth and Immigrants," Ph.D. Thesis, University of Wisconsin.

Koss, Rudolph A. Milwaukee, Milwaukee, 1891.

Milwaukee Turners. The Milwaukee Turner: 90 Years of Service, 1853-1943, Milwaukee, 1943.

JEWS IN MILWAUKEE

The history of Jews in Milwaukee was researched using Schwichkow's History of Jews in Milwaukee as the sole reference. This book appears to be a thorough work on Jewish culture, although dates and names are not always accurate. Notes were taken on the entire text and made site-specific through research in the City Directories.

The History of Jews in America failed to yield any additional information.

Although I believe major events and important leaders have been identified by Schwichkow, additional information might be obtained from the "Wisconsin Jewish Chronicles" published weekly from 1921 to 1961 and from "Milwaukee Wochenblatt," 1914-1932.

As has been the case in most of the ethnic studies, most individuals who were found to be prominent in Milwaukee's Jewish history were prominent for other reasons as well. Most were either successful businessmen or noted political figures. As an ethnic group, the spokespeople tended to be rabbis and other religious leaders. The centers of activity were the temples and various relief organizations. These sites have been noted and filed in the historical file.

GREEKS IN MILWAUKEE

Greeks were rather late immigrants to Milwaukee, first arriving at the end of the 19th century. Their social and business life seems to have centered around the small restaurants and coffee houses between 4th and 7th Streets on State Street. Few of these were listed in the City Directories and surely none have survived the heavy development that has occurred in this area since 1930.

Although individuals of Greek descent have contributed to Milwaukee's history, most have done so since 1930. Nor were there any organizations that were able to exert much influence for the Greek community. Those organizations that did exist were too busy fighting among themselves over the subject of Greek independence.

What is known of Greek history in Milwaukee is derived almost solely from Salduto's The Greeks of Milwaukee. Even this work has failed to yield any architectural sites associated with the Greek ethnic group which are significant in Milwaukee's history.

BLACKS IN MILWAUKEE

Although there had been free blacks in Milwaukee since the 1840's, their numbers remained relatively few until the 1930's and 1940's. The reason for this is not completely clear. The few blacks that were here seemed to live lives relatively free from discrimination, at least until the 1890's. The blacks that arrived in the 20th century faced a different atmosphere, finding Milwaukee a very segregated city.

The consequences for our study are that there were few blacks of note in Milwaukee's early history. Also, the areas which were predominantly black before 1930 faced heavy demolition in the 1930's and again during urban renewal in the 50's and 60's. It is therefore almost impossible to find any existing architecture which can be associated with significant blacks.

Of the sources consulted, Buchman's Black Milwaukee 1890-1915, Vollmar's Negro in Midwest Frontier City and Olson's The Negro in Milwaukee proved to be the only ones of any value. Other titles which sounded promising were found to contain only statistical studies or superficial accounts of black folklore.

SOUTH SIDE

Because I was to survey a large portion of Milwaukee's south side (Districts 8, 13, 14, and one-third of District 12), this research aided me in determining its physical development. This included pre-subdivision roads and early farmsteads, nodes of older commercial and industrial activity, growth patterns, and neighborhoods. Historical information on south side buildings and sites, especially in Bay View, was also found. Along with a field study of vernacular house types common to the south side, this research provided a good basis for selection of survey sites.

Anderson, Byron. "A History of Milwaukee's South Side, 1834-1930" (M.A. Thesis, UWM, 1978). Introduction to the development of the south side; reveals little original data.

Gauer, Paul. The Gauer Story: A Chronicle of Bay View (Milwaukee, 1956). A personal memoir, useful for understanding the spirit of a place rather than its form.

Gurda, John. A Separate Settlement: A Study of One Section of Milwaukee's Old South Side (Milwaukee, 1974). Primarily a social history concerned with the community problems of the south side. (NOTE: John Gurda's new book on Bay View was not published until Spring, 1980, when my research was completed.)

Kerstein, Edward. My South Side (Milwaukee, 1976). Reprint of Milwaukee Journal articles; the ones on historic sites were useful.

Maps and Atlases. (See General Bibliography for citations.) The 1876 Historical Atlas and the Sanborn maps were essential.

Milwaukee Bureau of Engineering, Maps and Plats Section. Milwaukee City Hall. Subdivision and plat maps were an excellent source.

Pieplow, William L. History of the South Division Civic Association (Milwaukee, 1947). Contains some information on building dates of public structures and on community groups.

Sentinel Index. Good source for finding information on owners and properties shown on early maps and atlases.

Zillman, Ervin. So You Will Know (Milwaukee, 1966). A personal history of Bay View; like the Gauer book above, of value in perceiving the sense of a place in the eyes of its residents.

RESEARCH ON COMMERCIAL HISTORY

The following guides to Milwaukee's trades and industries yielded the bulk of the information in the commercial file:

Milwaukee: Its Trades and Industries
Milwaukee - Cream City of the Lake
Milwaukee Illustrated
Industrial History of Milwaukee
Milwaukee 1846-1896 - A Half Century's Progress
Milwaukee: Her Commerce, Manufacturers and Industries
Milwaukee Sanger Fest
Milwaukee Illustrated Annual 1891-1892
City of Milwaukee and Her Relations.

These books almost invariably follow the same pattern. A short general history of Milwaukee is followed by a section containing paragraphs on individual businesses. Usually, these paragraphs contain a short history of the business giving dates of establishment and incorporation, previous and present addresses and any changes in form name. This information has been included on the file cards in the commercial history file. In addition, engravings or photographs of places of business are often included as well as short biographies of the founders.

Supplementing these business histories, the following additional sources were used. The 1909 and 1919 directories published by the Merchants and Manufacturers Association contain short histories of businesses. The 1971 Directory of Wisconsin Manufacturers contains biographies of individuals that have been elected to Wisconsin Business Hall of Fame. The 1952 City Directory lists firms which have been in business for 50 years or longer. Milwaukee's Great Industries has general information organized by business activity or trade, but has little information on specific companies. The 1941 Works Progress History of Milwaukee has information of specific buildings arranged by location. Also extremely valuable was the 1881 History of Milwaukee. Both general histories of business activity as well as histories of specific businesses are given. Because of the volume of material in the book, only certain sections have been used as documented below. The sections left out were either of businesses of minor consequence, businesses that could not be made site-specific, or businesses covered by other research.

Businesses considered of major importance have been designated by an orange mark in the lower left hand corner of the card. Also, individuals that have made major contributions to Milwaukee's business history have been noted in a separate file with their home addresses.

Suggestions for further research - the purpose of undertaking the research in this manner was twofold: to establish which businesses were important in Milwaukee's history, and to provide additional historical information on commercial buildings which might be found to be architecturally eligible. Because of these limitations, certain additional sources were not pursued. These include research of individual businesses through the Sentinel Index and researching works on specific businesses or industries. Both of these areas of research may yield valuable information useful in documentation of specific National Register sites.

The Commercial and Industrial File generated by this research proved to be one of the most useful tools in documenting specific sites. Likewise, when more detailed historical information may be needed for National Register Nominations, the references given in this file should prove to be a good starting point for additional research.

CITY PLANNING

The principal sources used in the research of City Planning efforts in Milwaukee are as follows:

"Milwaukee's Lake-Front Accomplishments," The American City, August, 1937, Vol. 52, No. 8, pp.45-47.

"Fifteen Years of City Planning Accomplishments in Milwaukee," The American City, October, 1930.

Cady, David B. "The Influence of the Garden City and Federal National Housing on American Housing and Planning Reform, 1900-1930," UWM Thesis, 1966.

Holdridge, John W. "Milwaukee's Civic Center: From Proposal to Execution, 1905-1930," UWM Thesis, 1967.

Hegemann, Werner. City Planning for Milwaukee: What it Means and Why it Must be Secured, Milwaukee, 1916.

Milwaukee Board of Public Land Commissioners, Grouping of Public Buildings, Milwaukee, April, 1919.

"City Improvement Scheme for the City of Milwaukee...," Architectural Review, 1910, Vol. 17, p. 44. (Alfred C. Clas, architect)

Whitnall, Charles B. "Milwaukee's Efforts in City and Regional Planning," City Planning, V. 5, No. 4, pp. 205-213.

Howard, E.A. "Planning for Milwaukee County," City Planning, V. 5, No. 4, pp. 214-221.

It should be stated immediately that the theme, City Planning, was not highly productive in generating site specific information. Rather, these sources were beneficial in furnishing the grand schemes and designs as well as critical analyses of the City's physical assets. The content of each source, excluding the first three, dealt with the grouping of public buildings in the concept of the 'City Beautiful' movement and proposed thoroughfare and arterial highway plans. For the most part it provided interesting reading as well as excellent drawings of a probable civic center scheme based on an axis between the newly selected courthouse site and the existing Koch designed city hall. The most complete discussion on this venture is the Grouping of Public Buildings article which graphically displayed the various alternative plans for a grouping of civic buildings. To illustrate how lean these sources were in producing site specific data, the only buildings constructed that conform to any predesigned plan were the Public Library, County Courthouse, and Safety Building.

Of the first three sources, the Cady Thesis was most specific in giving documentation on the Garden Homes Housing Project and Park. This was an endeavor for a planned residential area, vis-a-vis suburban tracts, and the only one fully implemented. The other sources that concerned planned units of this type were the Charles Whitnall papers at the County Historical Society and the Eschweiler plans found in the Wisconsin Architectural Archive. Below is a specific listing of those sources as mentioned above as well as those sources that were considered of minor importance to this theme. These sources offered nothing to the research of City Planning. They were either concerned with areas outside of the City limits or their content did not pertain to the research.

No. 01-641, Exton Realty Co.-Proposed Housing Development, 1939, Eschweiler and Eschweiler (architects), Wisconsin Architectural Archive.

Urban Land Institute, "Proposals for Downtown Milwaukee," Chicago, 1941.

Charles Whitnall Papers, 1910-1946, Milwaukee County Historical Society.

Milwaukee Board of Public Land Commissioners. "Parking Study, Central Business District, City of Milwaukee..." 1938, WPA Project No. 8459.

Milwaukee Board of Public Land Commissioners. "Pedestrian Parade," Milwaukee, 1939, WPA Project Nos. 3221 & 8459.

No. 01-738, Estabrook Heights - Housing Project, 1939, Eschweiler and Eschweiler, architects - Wisconsin Architectural Archive.

Eagan, Eileen. "Parks, Planners, and the People," MA Thesis UWM, 1970.

Rose, Geoffrey Errington.. "Design of the Park Hope Subdivision, Milwaukee, Wisconsin," MS Thesis UW, 1963.

Posada, Jeanne. "Public Housing in Milwaukee: A Case Study in Administration," MA Thesis UW, 1947.

In researching this topic there were no apparent problems as to the availability of sources or understanding their content. Probably the main comment is the lack of site specific data that was generated for the time expended. The sites that were produced are of no question National Register material because of their architectural nature. However, documentation was collected in the form of additional notes and copying of available designs and plans.

APPENDIX B

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES CRITERIA

CRITERIA FOR EVALUATION

The following criteria are designed to guide the States, Federal agencies, and the Secretary of the Interior in evaluating potential entries (other than areas of the National Park System and National Historic Landmarks) for the National Register.

The quality of significance in American history, architecture, archeology, and culture is present in districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects that possess integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association, and:

- A. that are associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history; or
- B. that are associated with the lives of persons significant in our past; or
- C. that embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or that represent the work of a master, or that possess high artistic values, or that represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction; or
- D. that have yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Ordinarily cemeteries, birthplaces, or graves of historical figures, properties owned by religious institutions or used for religious purposes, structures that have been moved from their original locations, reconstructed historic buildings, properties primarily commemorative in nature, and properties that have achieved significance within the past 50 years shall not be considered eligible for the National Register. However, such properties will qualify if they are integral parts of districts that do meet the criteria or if they fall within the following categories:

- A. a religious property deriving primary significance from architectural or artistic distinction or historical importance; or
- B. a building or structure removed from its original location but which is significant primarily for architectural value, or which is the surviving structure most importantly associated with a historic person or event; or
- C. a birthplace or grave of a historical figure of outstanding importance if there is no other appro-

priate site or building directly associated with his productive life; or

- D. a cemetery which derives its primary significance from graves of persons of transcendent importance, from age, from distinctive design features, or from association with historic events; or
- E. a reconstructed building when accurately executed in a suitable environment and presented in a dignified manner as part of a restoration master plan, and when no other building or structure with the same association has survived; or
- F. a property primarily commemorative in intent if design, age, tradition, or symbolic value has invested it with its own historical significance; or
- G. a property achieving significance within the past 50 years if it is of exceptional importance.

APPENDIX C
SURVEY INVENTORY

Milwaukee Comprehensive Architectural and Historic Survey (1979)
 Sites and Structures Identified Eligible to the National
 Register of Historic Places - December, 1981

<u>Theme</u>	<u>Address</u>	<u>LUQS</u>	<u>Map Code</u>
T-3	1822-24 N. Arlington	355	15-37
	1031 N. Astor	393	6-12
	1037 N. Astor	393	6-13
	1111 N. Astor	393	6-16
	1122 N. Astor	393	6-21
	1226 N. Astor	360	6-23
	1240 N. Astor	360	6-25
	1244-46 N. Astor	360	6-26
	1308 N. Astor	360	6-28
	1315 N. Astor	360	6-29
	1326-28 N. Astor	360	6-32
	1331 N. Astor	360	6-30
	1345 N. Astor	360	4-10
T-1	1635-37 N. Astor	360	36-4
T-1	1663 N. Astor	360	35-33
T-1	1681 N. Astor	360	35-31
T-6	1699 N. Astor	360	32-11
T-3	1766-70 N. Astor	354	17-6a
	1945 N. Bartlett	355	14-20
T-6	1952-54-56 N. Bartlett	355	14-14
T-7	2548-50 N. Bartlett	320	45-29
	2647 N. Bartlett	320	45-25
T-5	380-96 E. Becher	466	18-15
T-4	1414 W. Becher	469	35-22
T-7	1629-31 W. Becher	469	22-17
T-5	2023-2031 E. Bellevue	319	40-5
	5503 W. Blue Mound	422	1-19
T-3	2656-58 N. Booth	321	9-17
T-3	3026-28 N. Booth	314	9-2
T-1	11142 W. Bradley	74	1-8
T-7	1115-17 E. Brady	359	32-17
T-4	2604 N. Bremen	321	7-7
T-4	2618 N. Bremen	321	7-10
T-3	2635-39 N. Bremen	321	7-18
T-8	527 N. Broadway	396	2-23
T-8	529 N. Broadway	396	2-21
T-8	533 N. Broadway	396	2-22
T-8	602 N. Broadway	396	48-4
T-8	608-12 N. Broadway	396	48-6
T-8	626-28 N. Broadway	396	48-9
T-8	630 N. Broadway	396	48-11
T-8	722 N. Broadway	393	48-14
T-8	758 N. Broadway	393	47-28
	1015 N. Broadway	392	9-27

<u>Theme</u>	<u>Address</u>	<u>LUQS</u>	<u>Map Code</u>
	1101-37 N. Broadway	392	9-11
	1120 N. Broadway	392	9-26
T-4	1203 N. Broadway	361	9-17
	1038 W. Bruce	427	7-21
T-2	2034 N. Buffum	354	21-36a
T-1	2549 N. Buffum	321	9-31
T-7	1138 W. Burleigh	283	8-8
	5625 W. Burleigh	306	1-32
	2714 W. Burnham	458	3-21
	2720-22 W. Burnham	458	3-24
	2724-26 W. Burnham	458	3-25
	2728-30 W. Burnham	458	3-26
	2732-34 W. Burnham	458	3-27
T-5	1818-22 N. Cambridge	355	13-4
T-3	1848-50 N. Cambridge	355	12-35
T-5	1862-66 N. Cambridge	355	12-33
T-1	1879 N. Cambridge	355	12-30
T-1	1903 N. Cambridge	355	12-28
T-5	2011-21 N. Cambridge	355	12-22
	2028 N. Cambridge	355	12-19
	720 E. Capitol	241	1-7
	742 W. Capitol	243	1-11
	3802 W. Capitol	247	4-3
	801-09 N. Cass	393	R3-8
	815 N. Cass	393	7-12
	819 N. Cass	393	7-13
	823 N. Cass	393	7-14
	922 N. Cass	393	7-15
	1135 N. Cass	393	7-18
	1219 N. Cass	360	7-22
	1222 N. Cass	360	7-20
	1237 N. Cass	360	7-23
	1246 N. Cass	360	7-26
	1247 N. Cass	360	7-24
	1309 N. Cass	360	R2-26
T-3	1501-03 N. Cass	360	37-11
T-2	1507 N. Cass	360	37-10
T-1	1508 N. Cass	360	37-12
T-1	1512 N. Cass	360	37-14
T-1	1515 N. Cass	360	37-9
T-5	1537-43 N. Cass	360	37-4
	Kilbourn/Jackson/Wells/ Jefferson (CATHEDRAL SQUARE)	393	9-3
	243 E. Center	322	19-14
T-7	534 W. Center	312	19-2
T-7	935-37 W. Center	323	19-26
T-7	1000 W. Center	312	10-12
T-7	1801 W. Center	324	10-5
T-7	2035 W. Center	325	4-26
	3516 W. Center	308	6-31
	502 W. Cherry	361	46-24

<u>Theme</u>	<u>Address</u>	<u>LUQS</u>	<u>Map Code</u>
T-2	1327 W. Cherry	363	43-14
T-4	2033 W. Cherry	364	40-23
T-3	1811-13 W. Clarke	324	4-23a
T-1	2923 W. Clarke	326	4-16
	2615 W. Cleveland	509	12-35
T-8	320 E. Clybourn	396	2-26
	1858 Commercial	354	32-30
T-4	300 W. Concordia	282	17-24
T-3	520-22 W. Concordia	283	17-32
T-4	541-7 W. Concordia	283	17-35
T-4	325 W. Court	361	36-4
T-3	2451-53 N. Cramer	319	3-9A
T-4	2480 N. Cramer	319	4-37
T-3	2533-35 N. Cramer	319	46-7
T-3	2762 N. Cramer	316	46-21
T-1	2914 N. Dousman	315	10-18
	2449 N. Downer	319	18-10
	3203 N. Downer	279	29-36
	3253 N. Downer	279	29-35
	3367 N. Downer	279	29-24
	3409 N. Downer	279	29-22
	6316 W. Fairview	405	25-13
T-1	1462 N. Farwell	359	33-33
T-5	1600-06 N. Farwell	359	34-14
T-5	1620-28 N. Farwell	359	34-17
T-1	1708 N. Farwell	355	13-13
T-1	1714 N. Farwell	355	13-17
T-2	1733 N. Farwell	355	13-18
T-2	1741-43 N. Farwell	355	13-20
	2216-30 N. Farwell	356	2-18
	2338-40 N. Farwell	319	18-17
T-2	2755 N. Farwell	316	49-18
	324-26 W. Florida	428	4-14
	408 W. Florida	428	4-18a
	W. Fond du Lac & N. 107th	114	1-33
T-7	1434 W. Fond du Lac	351	45-16
T-1	1524 W. Fond du Lac	351	45-18
	2741 W. Fond du Lac	309	19-6
	4217 W. Fond du Lac	287	19-17
	6800 W. Fond du Lac	114	1-36
T-2	9507 W. Fond du Lac	151	2-14
	2504 W. Forest Home	495	11-32
T-4	6802 W. Forest Home	571	1-12
T-1	1735 N. Franklin	355	17-29a
T-5	2589 N. Frederick	319	40-5
T-3	2856-58 N. Frederick	316	48-8
	235 W. Galena	361	36-10
	3107 W. Galena	365	40-25
T-6	301 E. Garfield	354	20-36
T-3	406-08 E. Garfield	354	21-6a
T-1	418 E. Garfield	354	21-8a

<u>Theme</u>	<u>Address</u>	<u>LUQS</u>	<u>Map Code</u>
T-1	420 E. Garfield	354	21-11a
T-4	140 W. Garfield	353	20-31
	329 W. Garfield	352/353	20-28
	2616 W. Garfield	350	38-17
T-1	1231 W. Greenfield	461	33-10
	2443 N. Gordon	320	NPN 5-8
T-2	3229 N. Gordon	280	10-16
	7301 W. Granville	109	1-10
T-4	2235 W. Greenfield	459	11-6
T-2	1422 W. Groeling	311	8-13
	2722 N. Hackett	317	52-27
	2825 N. Hackett	317	53-4
	3275 N. Hackett	278	19-27
T-5	901-03 W. Hadley	312	19-21
T-2	920 E. Hadley	314	10-37
T-6	2501 W. Hadley	310	5-11
T-1	9108 W. Hampton	215	2-10
T-4	2717 E. Hampshire	278	20-14
	2310 E. Hartford	279	30-4
	2501 E. Hartford	279	29-33
	2513 E. Hartford	279	29-34
	2605 E. Hartford	278	180-35
	2704-12 E. Hartford	278	28-34
T-1	3174 S. Herman	539	9-30
T-4	2132 W. Highland	389	40-5
	4212 W. Highland	366	40-19
T-6	1932 N. Holton	354	19-31
T-2	1937 N. Holton	354	33-30a
T-1	2116 N. Holton	354	19-35
T-1	2120 N. Holton	354	19-37
	2363 N. Holton	321	10-22
T-7	2679 N. Holton	321	10-28
T-3	2916-18 N. Holton	314	10-29
T-7	1703 W. Hopkins	311	5-31,33
T-1	5876 S. Howell	673	3-3
	5905 S. Howell	687	3-14
T-1	1669 N. Humboldt	360	35-28
T-7	1816-22 N. Humboldt	355	17-20a
T-6	2249 N. Humboldt	354	7-10
T-3	2422-24 N. Humboldt	320	5-6
T-3	2435-37 N. Humboldt	321	7-16
T-2	3219 N. Humboldt	281	6-4
T-3	3245-47 N. Humboldt	281	6-6
T-3	3260-58 N. Humboldt	280	6-15
T-3	1560-62 E. Irving	355	14-6
T-2	1612 E. Irving	355	14-4
T-3	2120-22 E. Ivanhoe	356	2-13
T-9	626 N. Jackson	396	2-36
T-1	1610-12 N. Jackson	360	38-13
T-1	1611-13 N. Jackson	360	38-11
T-1	1640 N. Jackson	360	38-5
	1648 N. Jackson	360	38-4

<u>Theme</u>	<u>Address</u>	<u>LUQS</u>	<u>Map Code</u>
T-2	1668 N. Jackson	360	37-35
T-2	1680 N. Jackson	360	37-29
	706 N. Jefferson	393	1-20
	759-61 N. Jefferson	393	3-24
T-8	773 N. Jefferson	393	3-28
T-8	775-81 N. Jefferson	393	3-38
T-8	785 N. Jefferson	393	3-29
T-8	787-89 N. Jefferson	393	3-30
	Prospect from Mason to Ogden (Juneau Park)	393-394	5-34
T-8	146-48 E. Juneau	361	5-14
T-8	150-58 E. Juneau	361	5-13
	706-08 E. Juneau	360	5-11
	709 E. Juneau	393	R2-29
	728 E. Juneau	360	5-10
	924 E. Juneau	360	5-3
	1028 E. Juneau	360	4-36
T-8	300 W. Juneau	361	37-10
T-8	306-08 W. Juneau	361	37-15
T-8	310 W. Juneau	361	37-13
T-8	316 W. Juneau	361	37-17
	423-27 W. Juneau	392	36-22
	915 W. Juneau	391	47-20
	917 W. Juneau	391	47-18
T-6	1338 W. Juneau	363	41-37
T-5	2032 W. Juneau	364	40-11
	2126 W. Juneau	364	40-9
	3700 W. Juneau	387	11-34
T-3	1612-14 E. Kane	355	1-5
	2726 E. Kenwood	278	27-13
	2925 E. Kenwood	317	27-24
	3230 E. Kenwood	278	30-13
T-1	1020 E. Kewaunee	360	32-5
T-1	1311 W. Kneeland	363	43-11
	813 E. Kilbourn	393	5-21
	2103 W. Kilbourn	389	23-23
	2432 W. Kilbourn	389	40-2
T-3	2523-25 W. Kilbourn	389	10-3
T-3	2529-31 W. Kilbourn	389	10-4
T-2	3522 W. Kilbourn	387	27-12
	815 E. Knapp	360	4-14
	820 E. Knapp	360	4-11
	918-24 E. Knapp	360	4-20
	1018 E. Knapp	360	4-21
	1115 E. Knapp	359	R2-20
T-5	1718-20 E. Lafayette	355	2-27
	Lake Park	278	30-33
	2701 N. Lake	317	55-12
	3201 N. Lake	278	28-28
	3266 N. Lake	278	30-17
	3318 N. Lake	278	30-19
	3474 N. Lake	278	30-29

<u>Theme</u>	<u>Address</u>	<u>LUQS</u>	<u>Map Code</u>
T-7	938 W. Lapham	461	34-11
	938 S. Layton	434	8-30
T-4	1413-1501 S. Layton	458	7-23
T-7	1112-14 W. Lincoln	468	23-8
T-7	1530-34 W. Lincoln	469	22-32
T-7	4417-23 W. Lisbon	347	14-6
T-2	7505 W. Lisbon	291	1-16
T-1	7709 W. Lisbon	292	1-12
T-1	8447 W. Lisbon	293	1-7
T-3	303-05 E. Lloyd	354	21-21a
T-2	319 E. Lloyd	354	21-19a
T-2	129-31 W. Lloyd	353	21-27a
T-7	1001 E. Locust	314	10-22
	1615 E. Locust	315	45-13
T-1	424 E. Lyon	360	31-14
T-2	912 E. Lyon	360	31-12
T-1	916-18 E. Lyon	360	31-10
T-1	922-24 E. Lyon	360	31-9
T-1	930 E. Lyon	360	31-7
T-5	1000-14 E. Lyon	360	31-6
T-2	1115 E. Lyon	359	31-5
T-1	1121 E. Lyon	359	31-3
T-1	517 W. Madison	431	32-30
	2931 N. Marietta	317	26-4
	3270 N. Marietta	278	28-8
	3825 W. Marion	247	3-25
	4435 W. Marion	248	2-14
	770 N. Marshall	393	3-7
	800 N. Marshall	393	7-11
	817-19 N. Marshall	393	7-9
	829 N. Marshall	393	7-8
	839 N. Marshall	393	7-6
	927-29 N. Marshall	393	7-5
	1029 N. Marshall	393	7-3
	1119 N. Marshall	393	6-36
	1238 N. Marshall	360	6-34
	1324 N. Marshall	360	6-33
T-1	1511 N. Marshall	360	36-15
T-1	1535 N. Marshall	360	36-20
	1696-98 N. Marshall	360	36-29
	2418 N. Maryland	319	18-8
	2773 N. Maryland	316	48-18
T-3	2844 N. Maryland	316	48-14
	3226 N. Maryland	279	30-2
T-8	104 E. Mason	392	49-13
T-8	216-22 E. Mason	392	47-25
T-8	225 E. Mason	392	47-23
	409 E. Mason	393	2-2
T-8	610 E. Mason	393	3-16
	218 W. McKinley	361	4-47
T-4	2500 W. Medford	325	4-29
	2600-02 W. Medford	325	4-32

<u>Theme</u>	<u>Address</u>	<u>LUQS</u>	<u>Map Code</u>
T-2	419 E. Meinecke	312	18-17
	1701 Memorial	356	18-35
	2900 N. Menomonee River Pkwy.	301	1-11
T-8	210 E. Michigan	397	4-16
T-8	322 E. Michigan	396	48-2
T-8	409 E. Michigan	396	2-15
T-8	507 E. Michigan	396	2-14
	231 W. Michigan	397	16-25
T-1	12025 W. Mill	148	1-30
T-8	524 N. Milwaukee	396	2-28
T-8	627 N. Milwaukee	396	47-37
T-8	633 N. Milwaukee	396	47-36
T-8	700 N. Milwaukee	393	1-24
T-8	706-08 N. Milwaukee	393	1-25
T-8	710 N. Milwaukee	393	1-28
T-8	714 N. Milwaukee	393	1-27
T-8	715-17 N. Milwaukee	393	2-9
T-8	720 N. Milwaukee	393	1-30
T-8	721 N. Milwaukee	393	2-6
T-8	724-26 N. Milwaukee	393	1-30
T-8	727 N. Milwaukee	393	2-4
T-8	763&65 N. Milwaukee	393	3-32
T-8	767 N. Milwaukee	393	3-31
T-4	1001 N. Milwaukee	393	9-9
T-5	1132-38 W. Mineral	432	9-30a
	1210 W. Mineral	432	9-27a
T-4	1239 W. Mineral	432	9-32c
T-3	1325-25A-27-27C W. Mineral	432	9-34a
T-2	1553 W. Mineral	433	9-37a
T-5	2207 W. Mineral	434	10-12
T-7	201 W. Mitchell	462	6-14
T-4	2114 W. Mitchell	459	11-13
T-1	1209 W. Morgan	550	2-35
T-3	2254-56 S. Mound	466	18-9
T-5	2260-62 S. Mound	466	18-10
T-5	2268-70 S. Mound	466	18-11
T-1	3304 W. Mt. Vernon	401	10-32
	6415 W. Mt. Vernon	405	25-36a
T-3	2472-74 N. Murray	319	3-30a
T-4	2491 N. Murray	319	3-35a
T-1	2545 N. Murray	319	47-14
T-3	2729-31 N. Murray	316	46-35
T-7	1983-85 S. Muskego	470	11-28
T-6	354 E. National	430	4-32a
T-7	1114 W. National	432	23-14
T-1	1636 W. National	433	10-5
T-7	540 W. North	323	20-18
T-4	2030 W. North	325	36-19
T-2	5027 W. North	347	13-28
T-7	5919-27 W. North	346	13-22
T-5	1820 N. Oakland	355	1-6
T-2	1825 N. Oakland	355	1-8

<u>Theme</u>	<u>Address</u>	<u>LUQS</u>	<u>Map Code</u>
T-3	1923-25 N. Oakland	355	14-29
T-2	1964 N. Oakland	355	14-31
T-1	2003 N. Oakland	355	2-32
T-2	2757 N. Oakland	315	46-2
	2500 W. Oklahoma	509	11-4
	1801 W. Olive	244	1-14
T-1	1309 W. Orchard	460	33-32
T-1	1823 N. Palmer	353	33-35a
T-1	1843-45 N. Palmer	353	33-32a
	2050 N. Palmer	353	22-22
T-7	2100-02-04 N. Palmer	353	22-20
T-3	2463 N. Palmer	322	11-18
T-6	1531 E. Park	320	42-3
T-5	2406-10 E. Park	316	41-13
T-5	905 E. Pearson	354	17-9a
T-5	1000-1018 W. Pierce	427	7-30
T-7	117 W. Pittsburg	428	2-12a
T-7	120-24 W. Pittsburg	428	2-11a
T-8	751 N. Plankinton	392	16-37
T-8	753-55 N. Plankinton	392	17-2
T-8	800 N. Plankinton	392	17-6
T-8	808 N. Plankinton	392	17-7
T-8	810 N. Plankinton	392	17-8
T-8	820 N. Plankinton	392	17-9
T-8	826 N. Plankinton	392	17-11
T-8	857 N. Plankinton	392	17-15
T-1	904 E. Pleasant	360	31-29
T-1	910-12 E. Pleasant	360	31-32
	1012 E. Pleasant	360	31-36
	1363 N. Prospect	359	33-31
T-1	1425 N. Prospect	359	33-29
	1429 N. Prospect	359	33-28
	1437 N. Prospect	359	33-27
T-4	1451 N. Prospect	359	33-24
	1504 N. Prospect	359	33-26
	1509 N. Prospect	359	33-22
	1521 N. Prospect	359	33-19
	1537 N. Prospect	359	33-15
	1543 N. Prospect	359	33-13
	1550 N. Prospect	359	33-14
	1551 N. Prospect	359	33-12
	1584 N. Prospect	359	33-9
	1652-54 N. Prospect	359	32-35
	1672 N. Prospect	359	32-33
	1681 N. Prospect	359	32-32
	1841 N. Prospect	355	1-33
	2562 N. Prospect	319	50-27
T-3	2725 N. Prospect	316	50-13
T-1	336 W. Reservoir	353	32-6
T-7	340 W. Reservoir	353	32-4
T-7	2374-76 N. Richards	321	10-20
	2602 N. Richards	321	10-18
T-3	2943-45 N. Richards	313	10-10

<u>Theme</u>	<u>Address</u>	<u>LUQS</u>	<u>Map Code</u>
T-7	3200-02 N. Richards	281	10-6
T-4	2623 W. Rogers	470	4-7
T-3	1502-04 E. Royall	355	13-29
T-1	3402 W. St. Paul	401	10-30
T-4	835 W. Scott	432	32-21
T-4	1231 W. Scott	432	32-9
T-3	1337-39 W. Scott	433	32-5
T-7	115 W. Seeboth	428	1-4
	2705 N. Shepard	317	53-36a
	2721 N. Shepard	317	54-5
	3107 N. Shepard	278	24-5
	803-11 E. State	393	5-17
	1018 E. State	393	5-18
	1024 E. State	393	5-19
T-8	322 W. State	392	37-21
	333 W. State	392	18-4
T-4	1617 W. State	390	21-23
	3043 N. Summit	317	22-29
	3243 N. Summit	278	22-22
T-1	3954 S. Taylor	581	1-30
T-7	2207 N. Teutonia	351	5-23
	2903 N. Teutonia	311	9-32a
	1943 E. Trowbridge	503	5-26
	790 N. Van Buren	393	3-12
	802 N. Van Buren	393	7-35
	2008 N. Van Buren	393	R2-32
	1210-12 N. Van Buren	360	R2-28
T-5	1542 N. Van Buren	360	37-21
T-2	1543-45 N. Van Buren	360	37-19
T-1	1624 N. Van Buren	360	37-23
T-1	102 E. Vine	353	31-34a
T-1	224 E. Vine	353	32-35
T-6	234 E. Vine	353	32-32
	141 W. Vine	353	33-5a
T-5	226 W. Vine	353	33-27a
T-7	325 W. Vine	353	33-10a, 12a
T-3	411-13 W. Vine	353	33-16a
T-2	508 W. Vine	353	33-25a
T-1	2330 W. Vine	350	39-33
	100 W. Virginia	428	3-10
T-4	804 W. Vliet	362	8-28
T-7	1211-13 W. Vliet	362	42-16
	2414 W. Vliet	364	34-16
	104 W. Walker	431	7-13
T-1	928 W. Walker	432	9-13a
T-5	1223-25-27-29 W. Walker	432	8-37
	114-16 E. Walnut	361	32-22
T-6	138 E. Walnut	361	32-26
	213 W. Walnut	361	46-37
T-3	1504-06 Warren	359	34-28
T-3	1838-40 N. Warren	355	15-22
T-3	1906-08 Warren	355	15-9
T-7	1335-39 W. Washington	433	31-25
T-8	500 N. Water	397	4-5

<u>Theme</u>	<u>Address</u>	<u>LUQS</u>	<u>Map Code</u>
T-8	510 N. Water	397	4-6
T-8	514 N. Water	397	4-8
T-8	516 N. Water	397	4-10
T-8	522 N. Water	397	4-12
T-8	532-34 N. Water	397	4-14
T-8	624 N. Water	397	4-29
T-8	628 N. Water	397	4-30
T-8	636 N. Water	397	4-32
T-8, 9	753 N. Water	392	48-32
T-8	761-63 N. Water	392	48-33
T-8	769 N. Water	392	48-36
T-8	1209-11 N. Water	361	9-34
T-8	1213 N. Water	361	9-35
T-8	1241 N. Water	361	9-36
T-8	1245-47 N. Water	361	9-37
	1661 N. Water	360	33-28a
T-7	1758 N. Water	354	16-17
	1781 N. Water	354	16-18
	1818 N. Water	354	16-15, 13
T-5	1850 N. Water	354	16-11
T-1	473 E. Waterford	581	1-32
	1105 N. Waverly	393	6-11
T-7	2877-79 N. Weil	314	10-20
	108 E. Wells	392	5-24
T-8	117-25 E. Wells	392	49-9
T-8	137 E. Wells	392	46-6
	712 E. Wells	398	5-30
	718 E. Wells	393	5-31
	912 E. Wells	393	5-32
	924 E. Wells	393	5-33
	925 E. Wells	393	1-8
	135 W. Wells	392	17-17
	4261 S. Whitnall	582	2-10
	827 W. Windlake	468	44-8
T-4	1547 W. Windlake	496	22-25
T-8	233 E. Wisconsin	397	48-24
T-8	307 E. Wisconsin	396	48-16
T-8	323 E. Wisconsin	396	48-20
	324 E. Wisconsin	393	47-32
T-8	331 E. Wisconsin	396	47-30
T-8	406-08 E. Wisconsin	393	1-21
T-8	407 E. Wisconsin	393	1-35
	424 E. Wisconsin	393	2-11
	626 E. Wisconsin	393	1-13
	720 E. Wisconsin Ave.	393	1-11
	152 W. Wisconsin	392	19-37
T-8	407-13 W. Wisconsin	397	19-18
T-8	440 W. Wisconsin	392	19-11
	900 W. Wisconsin	391	18-25
T-4	935 W. Wisconsin	398	18-30
	1121-31 W. Wisconsin	398	20-26
T-4	1145 W. Wisconsin	398	20-28

<u>Theme</u>	<u>Address</u>	<u>LUQS</u>	<u>Map Code</u>
T-4	1905 W. Wisconsin	399	23-28
T-1	2051 W. Wisconsin	400	21-4
T-4	2133 W. Wisconsin	400	21-5
	3000 W. Wisconsin	388	27-34
T-1	3105 W. Wisconsin	401	10-20
T-2	3127 W. Wisconsin	401	10-23
	3424 W. Wisconsin	388	27-21
T-2	2233 S. Woodward	466	17-25
T-3	232-34 E. Wright	322	18-19
	734 E. Wright	321	9-14
T-2	1101 W. Wright	323	1-32
T-2	1830 N. 1st	353	31-30a
T-1	2018 N. 1st	353	22-35
T-3	2024-26 N. 1st	353	22-37
	2228 N. 1st	353	23-15
T-2	2609 N. 1st	322	12-4
	2863A N. 1st	313	NPN 5-10
T-2	739 S. 1st	431	3-8
T-7	1114-1116 S. 1st	431	7-6
	1134 S. 1st	431	7-3
	1212 S. 1st	431	6-36
	1324 S. 1st	431	6-35
	532-34 N. 2nd	397	16-30
T-8	823 N. 2nd	392	17-19
T-1	1825 N. 2nd	353	31-3a
T-1	1906-08 N. 2nd	353	31-14a
T-1	1918 N. 2nd	353	31-17a
T-3	2017-19 N. 2nd	353	23-25
T-1	2350 N. 2nd	322	13-9
T-2	2403 N. 2nd	322	13-11
T-1	2450 N. 2nd	322	13-15
T-3	2469-71 N. 2nd	322	13-16
T-2	2526-26A N. 2nd	322	13-23
T-3	2636-38 N. 2nd	322	13-37
T-2	3043-45 N. 2nd	313	14-20
T-6	3250-52 N. 2nd	282	5-14
	126 S. 2nd	428	1-29
T-7	190-94 S. 2nd	428	2-2a
T-7	196 S. 2nd	428	2-7a
	200 S. 2nd	428	2-4a
T-7	221-27 S. 2nd	428	2-24a
T-7	422-24 S. 2nd	428	3-16
T-5	926-30 S. 2nd	431	5-14
	1201 S. 2nd	431	5-5
T-7	1839 S. 2nd	462	5-35
	720 N. 3rd	392	17-26
	730-34 N. 3rd	392	17-28
T-7	2312 N. 3rd	322	25-15
T-1	2564 N. 3rd	322	25-12
T-7	2569-73 N. 3rd	322	24-14
T-7	2675-79 N. 3rd	322	24-18
T-7	2703-07 N. 3rd	313	24-21

<u>Theme</u>	<u>Address</u>	<u>LUQS</u>	<u>Map Code</u>
T-7	2805-07 N. 3rd	313	24-27
T-7	2821-25 N. 3rd	313	24-32
T-7	2827-29 N. 3rd	313	24-34
	3160 N. 3rd	282	4-25c
T-5	408 S. 3rd	428	4-10a
	1301 N. 4th	361	46-29
	1542 N. 4th	361	36-7
	1702 N. 4th	361	34-5
T-4	1927 N. 4th	353	34-37
	2215 N. 4th	353	8-35
T-4	2375 N. 4th	322	15-9a
T-1	2576 N. 4th	322	15-3a
T-2	2634 N. 4th	322	14-35
	1646 S. 4th	462	5-27
	735 N. 5th	392	18-13
T-5	1714 N. 5th	353	34-11
T-3	1716-22 N. 5th	353	34-9
T-3	1724-30 N. 5th	353	34-13
T-1	1738 N. 5th	353	34-17
T-3	1826-28 N. 5th	353	34-24
T-3	1840 N. 5th	353	34-26
T-2	2366 N. 5th	322	16-35
T-1	2376 N. 5th	322	16-33
T-4	2576 N. 5th	322	17-5
T-2	2638 N. 5th	322	17-8
T-1	2670 N. 5th	322	17-9
T-7	2678 N. 5th	313	19-4
	2770 N. 5th	313	18-15
T-3	3115-17 N. 5th	283	18-6
T-4	1681 S. 5th	462	36-3
T-1	1551 S. 5th	462	35-35
T-2	2328 N. 6th	323	16-26
T-3	2332-34 N. 6th	323	16-25
T-7	1412-14 S. 6th	462	36-29
T-3	1670-72 S. 6th	462	36-18
T-1	1935 S. 6th	468	36-13
	4001 S. 6th	579	3-22
	1209 S. 7th	432	44-16
T-1	1310 S. 7th	432	36-36
T-6	2001 S. 7th	468	37-12
	609 N. 8th	398	18-20
T-3	2307-09 N. 8th	323	15-18a
T-7	2801-03-05 N. 8th	312	15-14a
T-5	1127-37 S. 8th	432	37-36
T-4	1215 S. 8th	432	37-31
T-5	1223-39 S. 8th	432	37-30
T-7	1300 S. 8th	432	37-29
T-7	1325 S. 8th	432	37-28
	1635 S. 8th	461	37-22
	2400 S. 8th	497	21-5
	901 N. 9th	391	18-16
T-1	1015 N. 9th	391	8-13
T-1	1027 N. 9th	391	8-15

<u>Theme</u>	<u>Address</u>	<u>LUQS</u>	<u>Map Code</u>
	3239 N. 9th	283	1-17
T-5	721-27 S. 9th	432	7-25
T-1	1523 S. 9th	461	38-13
T-2	2457 N. 10th	323	1-21
T-2	2955 N. 10th	312	6-7
T-1	1546 S. 10th	461	38-31
	2361 S. 10th	497	21-8
T-2	2917 N. 11th	312	7-34
T-5	812-14 S. 11th	432	9-9a
T-1	1569 S. 11th	461	39-8
T-5	1046 N. 12th	391	39-29
T-7	1719-21 N. 12th	352	43-21
T-2	3217 N. 12th	283	9-17a
T-3	1131-33 N. 13th	390	42-27
T-4	1214 N. 13th	363	41-2a
	1748 N. 13th	352	46-3
T-7	1824-26 S. 13th	461	39-35
T-1	2051-53 S. 13th	469	39-33
T-1	2063 S. 13th	469	39-31
T-1	2074 S. 13th	468	39-28
T-2	2866 S. 13th	507	13-12
T-2	2872 S. 13th	507	13-10
	3068 S. 13th	507	13-7
T-1	5267 S. 13th	643	3-10
T-1	1228 N. 14th	363	42-32
T-5	1320-22 N. 14th	363	42-5
T-1	1636 N. 14th	363	43-10
T-3	1522-24 S. 14th	460	40-6
T-3	1228-30-32-34 S. 15th Pl.	433	40-18
T-2	1325 S. 15th Pl.	433	40-20
T-2	1329 S. 15th Pl.	433	40-22
T-3	2112 N. 15th	351	4-2a
T-3	2208-10 N. 16th	351	3-34
	2673 N. 16th	324	3-15
T-7	1001 S. 16th	433	10-26
T-7	1208 S. 16th	433	41-14
T-7	1210 S. 16th	433	41-13
T-7	1312 S. 16th	433	41-9
T-4	1500 S. 16th	460	41-3
T-1	2221 S. 16th	469	22-9
	853 N. 17th	390	21-28
T-6	2474 N. 17th	324	4-25a
T-2	1714 N. 18th	351	45-11
	830 N. 19th	390	21-14
T-3	2209-11 N. 19th	351	44-22a
T-3	1244-46 S. 19th	433	6-16
	2066 S. 19th	469	41-28
T-5	1133-39 N. 20th	389	35-34
	2029 N. 20th	350	36-2
T-5	2201-03 N. 20th	350	36-4
	2442 N. 20th	324	4-21a
T-6	2777-79 N. 20th	310	5-5

<u>Theme</u>	<u>Address</u>	<u>LUQS</u>	<u>Map Code</u>
T-1	731 S. 20th	434	6-13
T-3	1214-16 N. 21st	364	35-15
T-3	1220-22 N. 21st	364	35-16
T-7	2376 N. 21st	325	35-28
T-7	2501-03 N. 21st	325	1-4
T-7	2979 N. 21st	310	1-12
T-2	2811 N. 23rd	310	1-25
T-3	1242-44 N. 24th	364	33-16
T-1	1321 N. 24th	364	33-19
T-3	1528-30 N. 24th	364	34-15
T-2	2375 N. 24th Pl.	325	33-36
	1667 S. 24th	459	11-9
	761 N. 25th	389	10-14
T-4	2375 N. 25th	325	32-29
T-2	733 S. 26th	434	4-30
T-2	1038 S. 26th	434	5-8
	1140 S. 26th	434	5-9
	3456 N. 27th	270	3-10
	3533 N. 27th	269	3-6
	4022 N. 27th	245	7-20
T-2	1606 N. 28th	365	31-33
T-3	1844 N. 28th	349	32-3
T-3	1957-59 N. 28th	349	32-9
T-3	2134 N. 28th	349	32-16
T-7	3201-03 N. 28th	286	3-19
T-2	1646 S. 28th	458	3-4
T-2	2230 S. 28th	471	3-9
T-2	1921 N. 29th	349	31-18
T-3	2002-04 N. 29th	349	31-16
T-3	2008-10 N. 29th	349	31-15
T-2	2205 N. 29th	349	31-13
T-7	3175-77 N. 29th	286	3-25
T-3	804-06&08-10 S. 29th	435	2-32
	N. 30th & W. Hadley	309	5-14
T-6	2679 N. 30th	326	3-30
T-4	2505 S. 30th	484	1-10
	2600 N. 32nd	326	6-14
	2748 N. 32nd	309	6-16
T-7	1556 N. 33rd	365	29-25
T-6	2601 N. 32nd	326	6-13
T-7	1557 N. 33rd	365	29-26
	1616 N. 34th	365	28-9
T-1	1727 N. 34th	349	28-11
T-2	2127 N. 34th	349	28-29
T-7	2800 N. 34th	309	6-25
T-3	956-58 N. 35th	388	15-9
	1033 N. 35th	387	14-35
T-1	1115 N. 35th	387	14-32
T-7	2122 N. 35th	349	14-6
	5151 N. 35th	208	4-21
T-4	1940 N. 36th.	348	13-16
T-3	2024-26 N. 36th	348	13-13

<u>Theme</u>	<u>Address</u>	<u>LUQS</u>	<u>Map Code</u>
T-3	2102-04 N. 37th	348	12-27
T-7	2103 N. 38th	348	10-10
T-3	2228-30 N. 40th	348	7-20
T-2	2130 N. 42nd	348	6-35
T-4	4422 N. 44th	267	19-21
T-4	3201 S. 51st	530	1-20
	3840 N. 55th	266	1-6
	1837 N. 59th	346	20-35
	5355 N. 64th	189	1-23

APPENDIX D
COMPOSITE MAPS

